The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.....NO. 6562. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

POLITICAL.

What Greeley Knows About Law and Finance.

The Republican Party's Treatment of the South.

How the Erie Canalmen Mean to Vote.

Reasons Why Honest Democrats Should Vote for Grant.

Greeley's Insult to the Soldiers of the Union.

Greeley's Regard for Law.

The Boston *Commonwealth* relates the following story on the authority of Charles A. Stephens, of Ware, Mass.: "Mr. Greeley lectured in Ware last Spring, and afterward was the guest of Mr. Stephens. Conversation turned on public measures and men, when Mr. Greeley said that Grant was surrounded by a set of incompetent and dishonest men. Mr. Stephens objected, instancing George S. Boutwell as a thoroughly honest man. 'But,' said Greeley, 'Boutwell made a great error in not selling gold when it was high, and buying up our bonds when they were low.' Mr. Stevens objected that Mr. Boutwell had no legal authority to do so. 'But,' said Greeley, 'he ought to have done it, and let Congress afterward confirm his action.' Can anything better show Greeley's unfitness for the office of President, or his utter ignorance of practical financiering?"

Westchester County Democrats.

The Democrats of Dobb's Ferry, Westchester County, met with grand success in their efforts to organize a Grant and Wilson Democratic Club on Friday night last. None but old-line Democrats participated in the meeting. Bradley's Hall was packed to overflowing, and the crowd were wonderfully earnest in their desire to beat the Greeley coalition. H. J. Myer, Esq., was elected President; Carl L. Brandt, John D. McKenzie, Augustine Smith, and several other leading Democrats, were elected Vice-President, and Louis Harbeck was elected Secretary. When it was announced that all the officers thus named had uniformly voted the regular Democratic ticket; that the President and the Secretary of this club were the President and Secretary of the last Democratic caucus held in that village; and that the motto of the club was "Anything to beat Greeley," the enthusiasm was unbounded, and the audience responded with cheer upon cheer. The meeting was addressed by Alderman F. J. Geis, of New-York City, and Col. Thorpe.

Cooper Institute.

The fourth of the great Republican meetings at Cooper Institute, to be held on Wednesday evening of this week, is to be addressed by his Excellency. Gov. Perham, of Maine, and Hon. Martin I. Townsend, of Troy. The Republican State Committee are to be congratulated on the unparalleled success of this series of meetings. Without a single show-bill on the dead walls of the City, or a "gutter-snipe" in the streets, without fire-works or cannon, they have filled the great hall of the Cooper Institute to its utmost capacity with the most respectable audiences ever seen there. Instead of parading a long list of attractive names of speakers who have been "invited," but who are not expected to appear, they have announced but one or two speakers, who always appear as advertised.

The Treatment of the South.

In his speech at Xenia, Ohio, Hon. Benjamin F. Wade said: "I say to you, my friends, that in the history of mankind, from the earliest period until now, no nation has ever dealt so leniently with those who endeavored to overturn their Government, as has this nation, as have the Republican Party with the people of the South. It lies well in the mouths of these Democrats to talk to us in that way about hardheartedness to the South. Why, gentlemen, don't you remember that soon after the war was over we passed a bill for the relief of the poor people of the South, and we appropriated some millions for them to subsist upon until something else could be done. Every Democratic vote in both branches of Congress was against this measure. In passing it we had saved thousands and thousands from a miserable death of destitution, but we had to take all the opprobrium their orators could heap upon us for doing these generous acts. Remember that, my Democratic friends. Now don't charge us with hardheartedness when you have reviled and vilified us because we were generous."

How the Canalmen Vote.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard* says that a gentleman of that city, who has recently been for some time in the vicinity of the Erie Canal, noticed that all the boats, with a single exception, carried a Grant and Wilson flag. The exception was a flag inscribed "Democracy and Free Tolls." Speaking with the boatmen on the subject, they said it was the same way with all the boats. The gentleman was surprised at this almost unanimous preference for Grant and Wilson, as he had supposed there was at least a small sprinkling of Democrats among the boatmen.

Hon. John B. Henderson.

In his speech in St. Louis last week Hon. John B. Henderson, appealing to the Democrats present, said: "For President, we present to you a candidate who, both in war and in peace, has been kind and generous. His victories, it is true, were brilliant, but their brilliancy arose from the valor of his foes. In the moment of triumph he was magnanimous. In civil life the leading measures of his Administration are founded on wisdom and statesmanship. The slanders upon his personal character will be forgotten so soon as personal interests and party ambition cease to be thwarted by his Administration. Politically he is not so obnoxious to your life-long principles as Mr. Greeley. We remind you that we took charge of the State Government of Missouri with an assessed valuation of property in the State of not exceeding three hundred million dollars. The assessed valuation of 1872 is five hundred and sixty-eight millions, with a real valuation of not less than one thousand millions. We received it with industry depressed, with currency deranged, with the public schools suspended and the people groaning under a public debt of thirty-five million dollars. When we returned it to you in 1870 the debt had been reduced to eighteen millions, the State credit advanced a par, the schools in flourishing condition, and every department of industry made prosperous beyond the dreams of the past. Since we returned it, you have increased the public debt, confused the laws, entertained gigantic schemes of speculation, and exhibited an incompetency unworthy the ancient renown of your party. Give us back the State, and immigration and wealth shall pour in upon you again. The few waste places left shall blossom as the rose. The villages of the State shall become cities, the cities shall advance to metropolitan proportions, and St. Louis shall take her place as the commercial and social centre of the Western world."

Greeley's Insult to the Soldiers of the Union.

In his Xenia speech Hon. Ben. F. Wade said: "Mr. Greeley has been howling over the assembling of our soldiers at Pittsburg, whose courage and bravery saved the country, and who met to commemorate their victories and talk them over. Greeley thinks it the worst thing possible. Why, asks he, should you remind these men that you once conquered them? For one, I hope to God they will never forget that. Mr. Sumner says in his last speech that we should obliterate everything of the kind. He says that Gen. Grant is a standing protest against them. He was military chief, under whom they were conquered, and his occupying the chair as Chief Magistrate must wring the hearts and hurt the feelings of these rebels. Don't you think we should share their feelings? Why not tear down the monuments that we have erected over our fallen dead? Why not desecrate every cemetery for fear some rebel may come along and see a monument over a Union soldier? His feelings may be hurt, for his countrymen were conquered by just such fellows. But, better than all, bury your flags; bury every emblem of nationality, because it will remind these rebels that they once made an unsuccessful attempt to trample it under foot. What Mr. Greeley said was an eternal insult to these patriotic men. These men that so patriotically turned out in defense of the Union, went into the field and suffered all the hardships of the war, many of them maimed and wounded for life, came up to commemorate their achievements, and they are insulted by the man who bailed Jeff. Davis!"

Office-Holders.

Hon. Charles Sumner, in his letter to the colored people, said:

"The Convention at Philadelphia was composed of delegates chosen largely under the influence of office-holders."

The New-York *Tribune*, of Saturday, said:

"Was it not an unhappy day when Grant poured his assessors and postmasters into the Philadelphia Convention, and there sought his nomination."

The Philadelphia *Press*, of 23d September, reports Theodore Tilton as follows:

"Recently one body of Republicans met in Cincinnati, and placed in nomination one of their party, while the other half, composed of office-holders, assembled in Philadelphia and nominated the present occupant of the Presidential chair."

The following is a copy of all the material part of a letter received by me some weeks ago, from Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary of the National Republican Committee:

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 26, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: * * * I remember there was but one Federal office-holder from New-England and one from Wisconsin. I think there was one from Minnesota, three from Pennsylvania, three from Kentucky, a few from Georgia and one from Florida. At the last count made by me there had been elected but thirteen office-holders as delegates, and I do not think there was more than five elected afterward. It is safe to say there were not twenty.

Yours, very truly, WM. E. CHANDLER.

Organization of a Hungarian Grant and Wilson Campaign Club.

On Saturday, another Hungarian Grant and Wilson Club was organized at No. 26 Delancy-street. The following officers were elected: Capt. A. S. Toplanyi, President; Wm. Lakestream, Vice-President; Capt. J. C. Julius Langbein, Secretary; Charles Latour, Corresponding Secretary; Berthold Frankel, Treasurer. An Executive Committee of nine was appointed. Speeches were made by Major Semsey, Capts. Toplanyi and Langbein, and Mr. Antoni Kopankiewicz. The meeting adjourned to meet next Saturday at same place, with cheers for Grant and Wilson, Dix and Robinson.

An Inspector of Election Declines to Vote for Kernan.

Mr. Phillip Frankenheimer, a well-known German Greeleyite, appeared on Saturday at the Bureau of Elections, having been appointed an inspector of election in the Eighth District of the Sixteenth Assembly District, and presented himself to be sworn in. By a regulation of the Board of Police, each inspector of election is required to make an affidavit as to which candidate for Governor he intends to support at the coming election, the Greeley men being expected to depose for Kernan, and the Republicans for Dix. On the oath being tendered to Mr. Frankenheimer, he refused to swear that he would vote for Kernan. He said that he had no objection to swear that he would support Greeley, but he objected to Kernan. The matter was referred to Mr. D. B. Hasbrouck, who refused to swear him in. Mr. Frankenheimer then appealed to Mr. Manierre, who sustained the decision of Mr. Hasbrouck, and Mr. Frankenheimer was rejected. A number of Greeleyites who were present endeavored to induce Mr. Frankenheimer to change his decision, but the gentleman was inexorable, and left the office, feeling that he had been insulted by his rejection as an inspector of election, because he would not swear to vote for Kernan.

Character of Some of the Men Named by Tammany for Supervisors.

The Tammany Committee sent a list of supervisors from the Fifth Assembly District to United States Supervisor Davenport for confirmation. An examination of the list on Saturday by an old resident of the Eighth Ward developed the fact that the man who heads the list has served a term in Sing Sing for stealing a boat, that there are other thieves names on the roll, and that the man whose name stands last on the list has served a term of imprisonment for petit larceny.

Democratic State Convention.

The call for the Straight-out Democratic State Convention, to be held in Albany on Thursday next, is as follows:

The Democrats who repudiate the Baltimore Greeley nomination, and indorse the nominees of the Louisville Convention, are respectfully requested to send one delegate from each Assembly District of this State to meet in Convention at Tweddle Hall, in the City of Albany, on the 3d day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., to put in nomination electors and State officers to be supported by them at the coming election.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN J. VAN ALLEN, Chairman.
JOHN A. GOODLET, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1872.

Personal Notes.

Oscar F. Stiles is the Republican candidate for Assembly in the First District of Saratoga County....The Democratic State Committee have substituted the name of Josiah W. Fairfield for elector, in the Thirteenth District, for that of J. O. Whitehouse, who has accepted a nomination for Congress....All of Hon. George E. Pugh's appointments to speak for Greeley in Ohio have been canceled on the score of ill-health....Mr. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, has published a brief letter, in which he says, that after a thorough investigation, he is convinced that the charges against Gen. Hartranft are totally unfounded, and that it is the duty of every loyal citizen and friend of President Grant's Administration to support him for Governor of Pennsylvania....Prof. J. H. Townsend, one of the Republican candidates for Elector at large in Texas, is dead....Mr. Edward B. Wolf is the Republican candidate for Assembly in the First District of Wayne County....Mr. Robert Foote has been nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of the First District of Erie County.

Rally at Batavia.

The Republicans of Genesee County held a glorious ratification meeting last week in Batavia, extending through the afternoon and evening. Hon. Benjamin Pringle presided, and among the Vice-Presidents were Volney G. Knapp, Albert Rowe, James S. Stewart, J. T. Boynton, James Miller, Wm. L. Hamilton, Jacob Nichols, Eli Taylor, W. G. Gustin, C. H. Chamberlain, Elbert Townsend, H. P. Ellinwood and Perry Randall. Senator Conkling made an unusually brilliant speech at the afternoon meeting, which was held in the park. In the evening there was a torch-light procession of the Batavia "Boys in Blue," after which Gen. Swift, of Massachusetts, addressed the audience at Elliott Hall.

Essex County Nominations.

The Republicans of Essex County have made their nominations as follows: For member of Assembly, Frank W. Tobey; County Judge, Byron Pond; County Clerk, Joseph A. Titus; Treasurer, Oliver Abel, Jr.; Superintendent of the Poor, Benajah Tyrrell; School Commissioners, William H. McLenathen and Thomas G. Shaw; Coroner, James M. Ramsey; Justice of Sessions, Washington Chase. The *Essex County Republican* says that every town was represented in the Convention by full delegations, and the results are such as to lead it to expect a unanimity and a harmony of action that will insure a large majority to all the candidates.

Republican Opponents of Hartranft in Pennsylvania.

The Wayne (Penn.) *Citizen*, one of the few Republican papers in the Keystone State which refuse to place the name of Gen. Hartranft at the head of its columns, publishes the entire ticket, by request of the County Committee, in its local columns, and says: "To that class which believes in choosing the least of two evils, it is enough that Hartranft's stock record is at least quite as tolerable as Buckalew's war record; and that Hartranft, if elected, will be quite as likely to shake off Cameron as Buckalew to escape the influence of McClure, Wallace, and other roosters of the Tammany persuasion. Those who desire the success of Grant will find the best reason for supporting Hartranft in the fact that the result in October will powerfully influence the vote in November. Though we think, in common with a large portion of the party, that the Republican strength in Pennsylvania may be shown by the vote for Congressman at large, as fully as by the vote for Governor, and that the State will go for Grant, whatever the result as to Hartranft—it must be confessed that the people of other States will be slow to accept this view, but will regard the defeat of Hartranft as a serious blow to Grant. Though we cannot consistently place the name of Hartranft at the head of our editoral columns, no consideration more powerfully constrains us to forego further opposition to him than the desire to remove every uncertainty as to the success of Grant. As to voting for Buckalew, there is no reason why any Republican should do so."

INDIANA.

Democrats Importing Negroes to Vote. Their Ticket—Inspiring Influence of $10,000—Republicans Active, Earnest and Vigilant.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 29.—The Democrats are still buoyant, and the cause of their hilarity is fully known. A few days ago the best posted among them had given up the State, but now it is easy to get bets of any amount upon the election of Hendricks. Nor is their readiness to bet entirely a game of bluff. They know they have money, and having that know that the importation and repeating of voters can be carried on. But they make the mistake of supposing that $1 can do the duty for $3, and hence are doomed to disappointment. Up to Friday night $10,000 had been sent into the State from Louisville, and some from St. Louis and New-York, but how much from these last two places has not been ascertained. Importation of voters from Kentucky has also commenced, and several of these rascals have been discovered and spotted in some of the Southern counties.

The Democrats have been charging that the Republicans were importing negroes, and evidence has just been received by the Republican State Committee that they have themselves been engaged in this business. They have managed to rake up a considerable number of colored men whom they have hired to come to Indiana and vote their ticket, preferring them to whites, as less likely to awake suspicion. In addition to this importing, the State Committee charges that they are actively engaged in preparing to stuff the ballot-boxes, wherever opportunity presents itself. As a proof of this fact, Col. Foster has for the past few days been in receipt of telegrams from various towns in the State announcing the presence of one Jno. McClellan, of Noblesville, who is alleged to be the Democratic emissary for ballot-box-stuffing purposes. From every quarter comes convincing evidence that the Democrats, having cast conscience to the dogs, are determined to hesitate at no fraud which they consider necessary to carry the State. But all their contemplated operations are well known, will be closely watched, and, to a great extent, prevented from doing the Democrats the expected service, by the determined action of the Republicans at polls. The law requires every one challenged to swear in his vote and be vouched for by Free Holders, and this being rigidly enforced, as it will be, will keep many of the imported votes out of the boxes. As to stuffing, due precautions will be taken, and it will be largely prevented.

With a full, fair vote, Indiana on Tuesday next would give 10,000 Republican majority, and the Democrats cannot do cheating enough to overcome much more than half of it, so that the State is considered sure in any event to do better than at any election since 1866. Never, since the great contest of 1864, have the Republicans here been more active, more confident or determined to win than now, and they were never better organized. I have met no one of them in my travels through the State who is not sure of victory, and resolved to do everything in his power to achieve it. The whole party is practically a rallying and vigilance committee, and such a party it is impossible to beat. It is owing to this fact that the meetings have been such great successes all over the State. Those of Saturday were no exception. Gen. Tom Browne spoke at Sullivan to an immense crowd, but his voice had been broken by his protracted labors, and he was unable to do himself justice. Gen. Butler addressed a vast concourse at Newcastle, as did Gen. Hawley at Emery's Grove, Hon. Wm. Williams at Newport, and Gov. Jewell at Tipton. The latter was selected by Senator Morton to fill his appointments during the latter part of the last week, while he was detained at home by the sickness of his wife, and the speeches of Gov. Jewell have proved splendid successes. He has appealed, as a business man, to the business men with great effect to stand by the Administration under which all business interests have prospered as they never did before, and has shown with telling force the dangers which would come upon us if Greeley should be elected. His speech at Tipton was one of his best, and had a marked effect upon his audience. To-morrow Gov. Jewell speaks at Evansville, and goes thence to St. Louis.

The last week of the campaign, which is now opening, will see hot and heavy work. Meetings are appointed for every day at all important points, and on Thursday there will be grand demonstrations, not only here, but at Richmond. On Saturday Senator Wilson speaks at Evansville, and on Monday night he closes the campaign with a grand mass-meeting at Terre Haute. All along the line the Republicans stand ready to achieve a victory so decisive as to astonish their friends and dumbfound their enemies.

E. C.

OREGON.

Mitchell Elected Senator on the First Ballot—Frauds Reported in the State Printing—The Women Suffrage Question.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The Oregon Legislature elected M. C. Mitchell (Republican) to the United States Senate on the first ballot, Saturday, he receiving 41 votes, Corbett, 12, and Prime, 4. Webster went over to Mitchell, Corbett withdrew his name, and was then nominated by the Democrats.

The Oregon Senate Committee have reported gross frauds in the State printing.

A bill providing for female suffrage has been introduced in the House.

UTAH.

The Mormon Conference—Railroad Extensions—The Mountain Meadow Massacre.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 28.—Great preparations are being made here for the Mormon semi-annual Conference on the 6th of October next.

Work on the Narrow-gauge Railroad, from the Utah Southern Railroad to the mining district in Bingham Cañon, is to be commenced immediately. The distance is seventeen miles. The American Fork Narrow-gauge Railroad is finished. Twenty miles of rail from Echo, on the Union Pacific line, through the Parley Park mining district to Provo is under way.

The Nevada papers indorse Ex-Bishop Smith, who made the affidavit about the Mountain Meadow massacre, and deny the assertion of the Mormon organs that he is either a murderer or a perjurer. The Mormon Press do not contradict the truth of the affidavit.

Suits are about to be commenced against the Mormon city authorities for the recent destruction of property in houses of ill-fame.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Government Gold Sales and Bond Purchases for October—Department Clerks going Home to Vote.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29.—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase one million of bonds on each Wednesday and to sell one million of gold on each Thursday during the month of October.

DEPARTMENT CLERKS GOING HOME TO VOTE.

A large number of clerks in the various Departments who have votes in the States where elections occur next month have already left for their homes, to register and be present at the elections and many others will leave Washington during the present week for the same purpose.

Patti and Marie in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—Miss Patti, Signor Marlo, and the remainder of Mr. Strakosch's artists gave their first concert at the Music Hall last evening. The hall was filled, and every piece on the programme was encored. The second concert is to take place to-night.

THE BUCKEYE STATE.

An Inside View of the Political Situation in Ohio.

Cleveland and Vicinity—The Congressional Fight—The German Defection—Central Ohio—Awakening of the People—The Republicans Sanguine.

DAYTON.

Vigorous Republican Work—Scarcity of Liberals—Col. Forney and the Greeley Organs—Movements of Republican Speakers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 29.—If every Congressional district in the State was in as good condition as this—the Fourth—there would be little hazard in predicting a handsome increase over last year's majority in the State at large, and if every district had been as thoroughly worked up as this, they would show results such as will be seen in this when the votes are counted. But the work here began six weeks ago, and although at first prosecuted with a want of material, it has, nevertheless, been kept up with unflagging zeal, and as a consequence the situation now presents excellent promise. One conspicuous feature of this work is that whereas on the first of August there were boldly claimed to be one thousand to fifteen hundred Liberals in the district, there cannot now be found two hundred and fifty by a veritable poll. Green County especially is an instance of what vigorous work will do in absorbing the Liberal strength. Xenia has been claimed as the Liberal stronghold in the district because strongly Republican, but on the occasion of the recent great Republican meeting there, a number of the most prominent of those who had formerly been known as Liberals boldly flung out the Grant flag, decorated their stores and dwellings, and declared their intention of voting the whole Republican ticket. In Darke County, which is usually Democratic by 500 or 600, there is but one Liberal Republican, and the demoralization among the Democracy is such that to prevent the defeat of their county officers they have nominated a very strong straight Democratic ticket. Although the Liberals have been claiming this as one of the doubtful districts, it is safe to say that Hon. Lewis B. Gunkel, the Republican candidate, will be elected by whatever majority Green County gives him—from 1,200 to 1,500 probably, though the Green County Republicans promise much more. Montgomery will be about even on Congress, and Preble and Darke will offset each other, so that the district will help make up in some degree the loss which the Republicans will probably sustain in Hamilton and Cuyahoga, as compared with last year. Col. Forney made three speeches last week in the northern part of the State, and at Fremont, on Friday night, before a large audience. He discussed the relative merits of Grant and Greeley, and his comparison was very severe on the latter, whom, he said, presented an example to be avoided in future by ambitious aspirants for power. He predicted Greeley's overwhelming defeat, and gave it as his opinion that he would not carry more than four States. He commended President Grant's Administration, and vindicated him from the calumnies heaped upon him. For these expressions, as might have been expected, the Liberal Press, which has been patting him on the back, has set upon Forney with vengeance. The "Cincinnati *Enquirer*" opened on him yesterday, and some of the smaller fry are denouncing his opposition to Hartranft as a mere attempt at black-mail. They demand that he shall swallow Greeley or quit.

The straight Democracy are moving in various portions of the State. In the Fourteenth District, which is heavily Democratic, there is much dissatisfaction, and the "Straight-outs" have put into the field George Heiby, Esq., a popular German Democrat. He will draw from Berry, the regular candidate, but can hardly defeat him, as the Democratic majority last year was 3,800. In Butler County, where the Bourbons are numerous, they have organized a regular bolt, and have come square out for Grant. There will be a great array of speakers in the field on both sides during this last week of the campaign, especially on the Republican side. Gov. Noyes has returned from Pennsylvania, and speaks at Marysville, Union County, to-morrow night. Senator Wilson enters the State to-morrow, and speaks at Canton and Blain. Woodford, Fry, Bingham, Sherman and many others join the column on Tuesday. Altogether, the Republican situation in Ohio is improving, but will require heavy work to bring the majority up to that of last year. CYMON.

CLEVELAND.

The Greeleyite Movement—Earnestness of the Contest on Congressman.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Sept. 26, 1872.

The campaign in Northern Ohio has but just fairly opened—late, it is true; but the material from which the enthusiasm and nervous force which achieves the victory is to be evoked is so readily at hand, and responds in such a prompt and resolute manner, that ten days or two weeks is sufficient to get out the vote; and, the vote out, the usual handsome majority is assured. Cleveland is one of the places in this State where a very heavy Liberal Republican defection is most confidently relied upon by the opposition. This is mainly because of the large German element, which heretofore has been about equally divided among the two parties. Now, it is asserted that a large proportion of the German Republicans are Greeley worshipers. This is probably true, and I am glad to find the Republican Central Committee of Cuyahoga County proceeding in their work with a full recognition of the fact, and a resolute determination to make good, if possible, any loss in this respect from other resources, which certainly are open to them. In certain wards of this city this is already done, and, so far as the November vote for Mr. Greeley is concerned, he will receive no comfort whatever in any study he may devote to the returns.

But there is one feature about the course of politics in Cuyahoga County which should not be misunderstood. The Republican majority of 1871 for Governor was the enormous figure of 5,967—a spasmodic, exceptional, unprecedented result—brought about by a variety of circumstance over which the Democracy had no control. This figure is nearly double the average majority of the past few years in the October election. It will not be repeated this Fall, according to present indications. And even if it were, we should be deprived of any comfort therein, because the Greeleyites insist that our comparisons should be made with October, 1868! And to that test the Republicans of Cuyahoga will cheerfully respond. The majority for Sherwood, for Secretary of State, in 1868, was 2,779. They promise to gain 500 votes on that majority this Fall, and they furnish good reasons for the pledge. While in November they will increase their vote for Grant in the same proportion that they did in 1868.

The majority on the State ticket, however, will not be the majority on Congress. The opposition are concentrating their entire force in this district upon this position, and are making a tremendous effort to defeat Col. Richard C. Parsons, the Republican candidate, whose ability, merit and many accomplishments are well known to thousands throughout the country who have encountered him in his responsible position as Marshal to the United States Supreme Court. The warfare on him is very bitter. And against him the striped coalition have put up Selah Chamberlain, Esq., a quondam Republican, one of Cleveland's most respected residents; a man of large wealth, irreproachable character, and prominently identified with railroads and other material interests here and elsewhere. On this capital the Greeleyites are building largely, and rumor has it that they are bleeding their candidate not only for himself, but for the Greeley campaign generally. But their strategy will not prevail. Col. Parsons will be handsomely elected. Like his opponent, he is personally very popular, and in one respect he has an immense advantage over him. He has the direct and natural sympathy of the great mass of the working men—the trades—who are the marrow as well as the bone and sinew of Cleveland's prosperity. If she has an interest dear above all others it is the prosperity of her splendid system of manufactures, which has already placed her barely third in rank of all the great cities on the lakes. She believes in protection to American industry, and for that reason will spew Greeley out for his base betrayal; and she has always sent to Congress, through the medium of the Republican Party, an embodiment of her belief. In this respect her people are certain to see nothing gained by a departure from her practice. Indeed, so strong is this determination and sentiment acknowledged to be that Mr. Chamberlain has found it necessary to come out and specifically define his position on this point, and to promise, in the face of the platform whereon his Presidential candidate stands, that he will be for protection, first, last and all the time. Notwithstanding this the people here will not fail to see that if they are to have their interests faithfully observed, it will be better to vote for a man not in danger of temptation in this respect by reason of his political affiliations. This kind of double dealing is, in addition, provoking bad blood and confusion among the enemy. Here is Chamberlain out square for protection, and along comes Fred. Hassaurek, the ranting revenue reformer, to make a speech here next Monday night for Greeley as the fittest exponent of his views; while Brinkerhoff and Grosvenor, from other portions of the State, under the pay, not of the Free-trade League, now, remember—but of the Liberal Democratic Committees, in round sums, both of them—are dealing out revenue reform as exemplified in Greeley in very liberal doses. However it may be elsewhere, a rotten coalition of this kind won't work well in Northern Ohio. CYMON.

COLUMBUS.

Activity of the Republicans—Speculation on the Result in the Congressional Districts.

From Our Special Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Friday, Sept. 27, 1872.

In looking over the political situation in Ohio, from this central position, I see many things that are encouraging and some things that are not, and as to these latter I shall not shut my eyes to them because they are unpleasant. If they are to be potent forces in the results, our people better be prepared for them in advance. The chief thing, then, that is not encouraging, is the fact that the Republican canvass in Ohio has been allowed to linger until the sudden propect of possible danger has awakened our managers as with a shock. But with a vitality and energy equal to the occasion, as well as worthy of all praise, the campaign was so completely organized last week, that every county in the State will have from one to five meetings during the present and the following weeks. The Ohio people are not dormant; they are quickly enthused, and the organization of the Republican Party in the State has been and still is so complete that a short and sharp campaign is likely to be as decisive as a longer one in other States. Now, as to possible danger which I have alluded to, let me assure you that it is only possible in case of a failure to poll a full vote. The boast of the Liberals about their fabulous accessions has no foundation worthy of a moment's consideration, except in the six or seven counties where the German Republican vote forms a material element in the politics of the locality. I shall give some evidence on these points before I conclude this letter. There is enough of this German Republican defection to materially affect the result by reducing the Republican majority, provided the aggregate vote is not larger than it was last year, when it reached 460,462. Now, then, to equal the vote thrown in October, 1868, it must be increased nearly 60,000; while to take the last election for Secretary of State in 1870, it must be increased beyond that nearly 90,000. So that if this reserve vote, which never comes out save in Presidential years, and is mostly confined to the agricultural counties, be thrown this year, Ohio will undoubtedly remain Republican by a handsome majority. The simple question is, Will the vote be polled? From present indications it is much more likely to be than it was ten days or two weeks ago.

The Republican managers concede a considerable disaffection in certain localities; but it is almost wholly among the Germans, as heretofore stated. When you come to look for it in other communities it is as hard to find as it was in Maine. The sorehead organs in New-York have published glowing accounts of the progress of Greeley Republicanism in such counties as those of the Reserve, and the strong Republican belt of Southern Ohion. Perhaps, no one publication excited more derision than a prominently-printed letter in the *Tribune*, dated at Mansfield, and signed "Liberal," in which the State was claimed as sure for Greeley, and that they would also carry twelve out of twenty members of Congress. The writer of this was soon ascertained to be Gen. Brinkerhoff, whose free-trade pabulum having ceased, is now canvassing the State on money furnished him by John G. Dechler, of Columbus. This letter was distributed by the Republican State Committee to every county in the State for inspection and review. The replies are a stinging commentary on Brinkerhoff's utter lack of judgment, and his apparent deliberate purpose to deceive. He is earning his money by systematic braggadocio, and will be the cause of more profanity after election than he can ever atone, because he is leading the fools to part with their money by betting on the majorities that he promises. For instance, he asserts the existence in the county of Ashtabula of 1,500 Liberal Republicans. A canvass of that county shows that, upon the most liberal calculation, there are not 225, and the number is decreasing. So elsewhere. His prediction that Bundy will be defeated in the Eleventh District, because he is a strong protectionist, is an exaggeration of his free-trade-demented brain. The Eleventh is the great iron district of the State, and every man, woman and child is for protection. No half-way man or measure on that subject will be tolerated by the voters of that district, and nothing is more heartily detested there than Greeley's treachery on this question. Brinkerhoff's twin disciple of free trade, "Bill" Grosvenor, has just come out of that region, where he received anything but a cordial reception. But I will not follow this point further. In a word, so far as Greeley Republicanism is concerned, except as I have indicated, to wit, among the Germans, it is, to use the words of a prominent Ashtabula gentleman writing here on the subject, "since the Maine election *killed dead*." There are numerous instances of conspicuous persons who have joined the Greeley crowd, but here, as in Maine and Vermont, the people have not followed, save in the German localities.

As matters stand in this State today the election of the Republican State ticket at the election on the 8th prox. is almost beyond doubt, and in looking over the Congressional Districts, ten may be set down at once as certainly Republican, and four as certainly Democratic, leaving five Republican and one Democratic District as doubtful. In the doubtful Republican I have included both the Cincinnati Districts, the Dayton District, (Montgomery, Greene, Darke and Preble,) the Sandusky District, (Huron, Erie, Seneca, Hancock and Sandusky,) and the Marietta District, (Washington, Monroe, Morgan, Athens and Meigs.) I have classed the Seventh District, (Ross, Highland, Pike, Brown and Adams,) as doubtful, because although it gave 1,588 Democratic majority last year the nature of the canvass which John Q. Smith, the Republican candidate is making renders it not improbable but that he may be elected.

The Fourth District is claimed to be doubtful, mainly, I suppose, because the Republican majority in the counties comprising it is small, viz., 786 in 1871. The Liberals are running one of their own stripe, James J. Winans, a revenue reformer, who was a member of the Forty-first Congress, but who had to "take a back seat" in more senses than one. The coalition, basing their hopes on Brinkerhoff's judgment, doubtless, claim one thousand Liberal Republicans in the district. There are not to exceed five hundred, Germans and all. Col. Gunckel, the Republican candidate, is a strong man, and, in addition to polling of all Republican votes, will get six hundred votes at the Dayton Soldiers' Asylum, which will largely increase his majority. The Fourth District, therefore, cannot be lost unless the State is.

The Tenth (Sandusky) District is probably the closest of any in the State outside of Hamilton County, and is the scene of the warmest contest as well as the most shameless instance of political treachery in the State. Hon. Charles Foster gallantly redeemed the district from Democracy two years ago, even when it included the dark and forbidding ground of Democratic Crawford. His ability as a member and his popularity as a business man entitled him to a renomination, which he received by acclamation. But Mr. Rush R. Sloane, President of the Mad River, or, as it is now called, the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad, and a Republican, was afflicted with an itching for a a seat in Congress, and competed with Mr. Foster for the Republican nomination. He was unable to secure even a ballot, and within eight days thereafter he "saw" all the corruptions of the Republican Party, all the weakness of the Administration, and all the tyranny, nepotism, gift-taking and other Democratic sins of the President, and had rendered himself equal to beating two Democratic competitors, one of whom was Armstrong, of the Cleveland *Plain-dealer*, out of the Democratic-Liberal nomination, in what was supposed to be a Democratic district. He is now using every effort, fair and unfair, including his railroad, to insure his election. He diverted Greeley from his intended route, so as to bring him over his road, taking him through Seneca, Sandusky and Erie Counties. That was what might be called a fair means for Sloane, whatever it might be for Greeley. But word comes from Sandusky that Sloane is seeking his election by a nefarious use of his railroad, and that colonization of railroad hands from other districts is a means to be employed. That certainly is unfair. But Foster is a hard man to beat. He understands his district; is most thoroughly acquainted and popular; is a good organizer and thorough worker. The district is being well canvassed, and next week Congressman Frye, of Maine, one of the most eloquent and logical political speakers in the country, will see Foster through.

I have included the Fifteenth District among the doubtful, not because it really seems to be so, but because of the character of the fight made against Hon. W. P. Sprague, present member and candidate for re-election. Against him the coalition have placed R. R. Hudson, a wealthy "Liberal," who is spending his money very freely. For $300 in cash he purchased the use of a "Liberal" editor and his paper for three weeks. That is his style of illustrating the "reform" principle. But this district, like the Eleventh, has large coal and iron interests, and Sprague's identification with them is too strong, I think, to be overcome by the representative of the zebra platform on this question. The counties of this district gave 843 Republican majority last year.

It may be asked why I do not put down the Ninth (Morgan's) District as doubtful. I do not because, as every lover of candor, justice, decency and fair play will rejoice to learn, Morgan will probably be defeated, as he deserves to be. There is scarcely a member of the present Congress who could be so easily spared as he. And his associates of the House from other States will laugh when they hear what this champion of Democracy arraigns the Republican Congress for, and upon which he expects to be returned. Why, the tariff on wool was reduced at the last session! And will they recall how much George W. Morgan did to prevent it? His stentorian lungs vomited malediction after malediction upon the heads of President Grant and his Cabinet, and often outdid the Speaker's gavel in contemptuous disregard of order and decorum; but when the tariff on wool was up, he was as mild as a sucking lamb, at the beck of his Democratic free-trade coadjutors. This is another beautiful illustration of the stripe of the coalition on tariff and reform. Brinkerhoff, a free-trade Liberal, preaching revenue reform in Richland County, and Morgan, a free-trade Democrat, preaching *high tariff on wool* in the adjoining County of Knox, and both supporting Greeley! If Morgan is defeated he will probably charge it upon an "awful calamity," of which you have already had the particulars, to wit, Mr. Fernando Wood's five hundred-dollar check. Now, no man has made louder pretensions of repugnance to the use of money in elections than this same virtuous Morgan. It has been the evil of all political revels with him. Yet to be picked up with Fernando Wood's Tammany-Mozart check! Like a great goose, instead of boldly taking the ground that the expenditure of money for certain election purposes is perfectly legitimate, he has gone to *explaining* it, and now says it was simply *a loan!* Fie! Mr. Morgan, that your Boanerges roar should disappear into such a contemptible squeak as that! Your competitor, Mr. Robinson, will pay you off for such a waste of your peculiar prerogatives. CYMON.

STORM IN THE WEST.

Heavy Loss of Life and Shipping on the Lakes.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 29.—The most furious gale of the season set in last night, and still continues with unabated force from the West and South-west. Coming unexpectedly, its effects on shipping will undoubtedly be disastrous. Four vessels are reported ashore and sunk near the head of Lake Erie. The only name ascertained is that of the bark Annie Naught, which had spars of another vessel lying across her decks, from which it is supposed that there had been a collision. The Annie Naught had a signal of distress flying but nothing could reach her. Another vessel is near by with her crew in the rigging. The United States steamer Michigan and a number of tugs are at the mouth of the river, ready to go out as soon as the weather permits. Two large lumber rafts are ashore below Point Aux, Lake Huron. The propeller Galena is ashore on Thunder Bay Island.

Ravages of the Tornado in Tennessee—Loss of Life and Property.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 29.—A terrible storm swept over the village of Osceola, Ark., yesterday, about noon, uprooting trees, sweeping away fences, demolishing houses, &c. Three churches and several residences were destroyed, and two persons killed. The crops were ruined along the line of the tornado, which crossed the river at this point and then swept up the Tennessee shore.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 29.—Yesterday a severe wind and rain storm passed over the city and vicinity. Several persons were struck by lightning and seriously hurt.

Gale and Rain-Storm in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—A severe storm of wind and rain prevailed here during

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 28.

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

200 West. Un. Tel.b.c. 69⅜ | 200 Maryland Coal Co. 18
400 do..... b5. 69⅝ | 200 Mariposa Pf..b. c. 2¼
1600 do..... 69⅝ | 500 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 89
600 do..... 69⅝ | 32 Chicago & Alton...111
500 do..... 69¾ | 200 Panama.....b. c. 143⅛
200 N. Y. C. & Hud..... 93⅜ | 400 Union Pacific.b. c. 38¾
100 do..... 93½ | 100 do.....b3. 38¾
50 do..... 93⅞ | 300 do..... 38⅝
600 Pacific Mail.....c. 74⅜ | 100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 43
100 do..... 74⅜ | 100 do.....b3. 43
100 do.....s3. 73⅞ | 500 Chic. & N. W.... 71⅜
1600 do..bet. cash. 74⅞ | 600 do..bet. cash. 71⅝
3300 do ..... 74¾ | 100 Chic. & R. Island.110⅞
1900 do..... 74⅝ | 100 do..bet. cash.111
800 do.....s3. 74⅝ | 100 Tol., Wab. & W.... 69⅜
800 do..... 74⅜ | 100 do..... 69½
2500 do..... 74⅜ | 160 Clev. & Pitts. G'd. 88½
300 do..... 74⅝ | 200 Illinois Cen....s60. 128
3100 do..... 74⅝ | 200 Del., L. & W....b3. 97⅛
2200 do..... 74¾ | 100 Bost., H. & E..b. c. 7
500 do..... 74⅝ | 100 H. & St. Joseph... 31½

MONDAY, Sept. 30—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 28, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$8,551,500
Decrease in Specie	436,000
Increase in other Legal Tenders	515,800
Decrease in Deposits	5,677,800
Increase in Circulation	67,000

	Sept. 30, '71.	Sept. 21, '72.	Sept. 28, '72
National Capital	$75,181,000	$71,783,500	$71,783,500
Local Capital	15,244,600	15,532,200	15,532,200
Total	$88,425,600	$87,315,700	$87,315,700
Loans	301,356,100	280,845,300	272,293,800
Gold and Gold Notes	13,130,300	12,309,500	11,983,500
Other Legal Tenders	55,272,000	44,407,000	44,962,800
Deposits	228,138,000	201,127,800	195,450,000
Circulation	30,253,800	27,668,100	27,735,100
In Sub-Treasury	73,915,869	70,743,305	72,515,557

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held, as against the Circulation and Deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Sept. 21, '72.	Sept. 28, '72.	Sept. 30, '71.
Deposits	$201,127,800	$195,450,000	$228,138,000
Circulation	27,668,100	27,735,100	30,253,800
Total	$228,795,900	$223,185,100	$258,391,800
Required 25 ₱ ct.	$57,198,975	$55,796,275	$64,597,950
Actual basis	56,866,500	56,946,300	66,302,600
Excess	*$332,475	$1,150,025	$3,804,650
Rate of money	7 ₱ ct.	7 ₱ ct.	7 ₱ ct.

* Deficiency.

The Banks make a better average on the present return in respect to Lawful Money to Circulation and Deposits than last Monday. It has required a vigorous contraction of Loans and Discounts to bring the movement within line again. And this, in turn, has arrested Discounts for the Country Banks, (of their collection paper,) and also made Money dearer to the Merchants when unable to be accommodated at 7 ₱ cent. at Bank. The Street rates are 8 to 12 ₱ cent. on prime to fair names. These changes are felt more seriously by the Country Banks at such points as Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New-Orleans, where Cotton bills are pressed on sale, and also at the Grain and Provision Markets of the West, than by general trade in New-York. There is a reasonable prospect, however, that the movements of the great crops of the South and West will soon adjust themselves to the reduced ability of the local Banks, as compared with 1870 and 1871, to supply Currency to this object. The trouble, as heretofore explained, is, that while the Currency Bureau at Washington has supplied to these sections of the Union $39,000,000 additional National Bank Notes, the Treasury, under the same Act of July, 1870, has taken from the Banks in the Atlantic Cities the same amount of Greenback Certificates. The Bank Notes have passed directly from the new Southern and Western Banks into the hands or pockets of the people, *not to return*, and the Certificates, which are wholly withdrawn and canceled, leave no substitute in the New-York Banks. The Greenback Notes, like the Nationals, to the extent of three-fourths the whole issue, have found their way to the pockets of the people, and this must continue to be the case with both so long as the new Railroad construction and the Crops of the country continue to increase at the rate of 10 or 12 ₱ cent. per annum, one year after another. These material and agricultural interests act and react upon each other, and both tend to give a wider dissemination of the Currency—which cannot be further increased except by the action of Congress—among the farmers of the West, the colored field laborers in the Cotton States, and the Road builders in both sections.

The Currency balances proper in the Treasury are below $5,000,000. There is as much more held in New-York to the credit of Disbursing Officers, and a much larger sum of Greenbacks, (which cannot be used,) represented by Clearing House Certificates, have been issued to the Banks. But the Secretary has authority to greatly increase his Gold Note Circulation, which could be done, at this season of the year, to the extent of $3,000,000 or $5,600,000 per week for United States 5-20s, without the withdrawal of a single dollar of Gold Coin for export. The sales of Gold and the purchase of Bonds to this extent might soon bring the market price of the two together, and possibly reduce the present premium on Gold 1@2 ₱ cent, but neither effect would be discreditable to the Treasury, while the relief to the Crop and Exchange movements of the season, and to the reduced resources of the Banks, would be as timely and as sensibly felt and appreciated as an increase of other Currency.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past, were $8,387,201, against $6,884,432 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,860,213, against $5,232,676 same week in 1871. The export of Gold and Silver, $406,627, against $483,601 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,970,794.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since Jan. 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to Aug. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$35,627,174	Aug. 10	$9,254,068
February	38,028,442	Aug. 17	10,139,105
March	38,927,070	Aug. 24	9,162,726
April	46,388,319	Aug. 31	11,092,958
May	42,853,217	Sept. 7	8,969,052
June	33,609,828	Sept. 14	8,086,094
July	30,994,341	Sept. 21	9,071,599
Aug. 3	7,376,540	Sept. 28	5,387,201
Total since Jan. 1			$349,702,105
Same time last year			301,645,850
Increase since last year			$ 48,056,255

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York, since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January	$18,955,004	Aug. 14	$4,967,118
February	17,973,009	Aug 21	3,950,951
March	16,539,019	Aug. 28	4,695,445
April	17,089,784	Sept. 4	4,406,670
May	15,589,947	Sept. 11	4,909,999
June	20,691,560	Sept. 18	5,226,700
July	20,060,988	Sept. 25	4,860,213
Aug. 7	5,278,242		
Total since Jan. 1			$164,796,909
Same time last year			173,763,682
Decrease since Jan. 1			$8,966,773

Gold, Sept. 28, 1872 ..... 113¾ ₱ cent.
Gold, Sept. 30, 1871 ..... 114¾ ₱ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$1,540,362	Aug. 10	$377,326
February	972,657	Aug. 17	582,185
March	2,713,604	Aug. 24	374,190
April	4,490,713	Aug. 31	367,529
May	14,850,566	Sept. 7	374,433
June	12,538,202	Sept. 14	$26,218
July	17,246,688	Sept. 21	315,356
Aug. 3	1,653,289	Sept. 28	406,627
Total since Jan. 1			$69,041,850
Same time last year			67,527,503
Increase since Jan. 1			$1,514,347

The following are the Customs receipts of Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt, in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1872:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
January	$13 606 628	$15,194,500
February	14,941,959	2,582,182
March	14,388,876	3,894,594
April	14,329,276	685,206
May	11,838 504	12,077,882
June	7,468,684	2,303,835
July	7,683 316	16,951,456
August	19,940,758	3,675,098
Sept. 7	3,606,748	982,626
Sept. 14	3,568,107	381,122
Sept. 21	3,056,080	218,406
Sept. 28	2,970,794	142,903
Total, 1872	$117,176,443	$59,070,841
Total, 1871	122,692,769	65,572,012

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

	Sept. 30, '71.
American Gold	113⅝@114⅛@113⅝	114⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov	114½@115	115⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	113⅝@113⅝	114⅛
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	111@110⅛	....
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	99⅛@100	102⅛
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	87⅛@88	89⅞
New-York Central	94@93¾	92⅞
Rock Island	110⅛@110⅞	110⅜
North-west Common	72⅛@70⅛@71⅛	69¾
Ohio and Mississippi	43⅛@42¾	42⅜
St. Paul Common	54⅞@54⅛	63
St. Paul Preferred	75⅛@75	81⅛
Toledo and Wabash	72@69	62⅛
Union Pacific	38⅜@39⅛@38	25⅛
Erie	50⅛@55@47⅛@48⅛	31⅜
Western Telegraph	69⅛@67⅛@69⅛	66⅝
Pacific Mail	68⅝@67⅞@67⅛@74⅛	51⅛
Lake Shore	88⅛@87⅛@88	*106⅜

*Including Scrip since divided.

There was a steadier Money market at the close of the week; the rates to the Stock Brokers 7 ₱ cent.; to the Merchants 7 ₱ cent. at Bank, and 8 to 12 ₱ cent. for Discounts on the Street.

Exchange on London is 107⅛@107⅜ ₱ cent., and the sales of Gold for the day, 113⅛@113⅜@113⅛@113⅜ ₱ cent., closing 113⅛@113⅜.

The Public Funds left off steady in prices and very quiet as to actual business.

On the Stock Exchange the chief excitement through the forenoon was in Pacific Mail Stock. The sales of the Stock, indeed, continued active to 3 o'clock, but there was a reaction after 1 o'clock from the highest figures at which the heaviest transactions of the morning were made, of 1@1¼ ₱ cent. The whole business of the day in this single Stock was about *one hundred and five thousand shares*. The extremes of the day were 76¼@74¼ ₱ cent. The extremes of the week, 67¾@76¼ ₱ cent. Only two days ago the sales were at 70¾; on Friday morning, 72@72½; last night, 75¼ ₱ cent. It is understood that the principal *Bear* speculators who attempted to "head off" Capt. Stockwell, the wealthy President of the Company, a few days since, have been "well peppered" in their encounter. The other speculative Stocks were fairly active, especially Western Telegraph and Union Pacific Stock, the turn in both which was decidedly upward, while Lake Shore, North-west, New-York Central, &c., left off strong.

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board yesterday for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	114⅛	5-20 coup. n. 1., '65	113⅛
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	115⅛	5-20 reg., '67	113⅛
5-20 reg., '62	114⅛	5-20 coup., '67	113⅞
5-20 coup., '62	114⅛	5-20 reg., '68	113⅛
5-20 reg., '64	114	5-20 coup., '68	113⅜
5-20 coup., '64	114	10-40 reg	107⅜
5-20 reg., '65	114	10-40 coup	107⅞
5-20 coup., '65	114⅛	6s, coup., '81	110⅛
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65	113	6s currency	112

We are requested to notice that Mr. James C. Hall has been made Treasurer of the Delaware and Hudson Company, and Mr. Robert G. Moulton, Sales Agent.

The Guardian Assurance Company of London advertise to take Fire Risks in this country. The office was established in London in 1821. The subscribed capital is £2,000,000. Mr. F. H. Carter is the Manager of the New-York Branch, at No. 60 Wall-street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TO INVESTORS.

To those who have funds to invest in large or small amounts, or who wish to increase their income from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend, after full investigation, the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. gold interest, (equal now to 8⅛ currency,) and sold at par, they yield an income considerably more than one-third greater than United States 5-20s. They are Coupon and Registered, the lowest denomination being $100, the highest $10,000.

Nearly one-third of the Main Line of the Road will be completed and in operation with a large business the present season. All the property and rights of the Company, including a most valuable Land Grant, averaging about 23,000 acres per mile of road, are pledged as security for the first mortgage bonds now offered.

All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange at current prices. Descriptive pamphlets and maps, showing Route of Road, Connections, Tributary Country, &c., will be furnished on application.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington.

BANKING HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1872.

DEPOSITS received, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Special arrangements made with Savings Banks and others depositing large amounts.

We issue CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT available in all parts of the country, and bearing interest in case of special deposit.

We make COLLECTIONS for merchants and others in all parts of the country.

Orders for INVESTMENT STOCKS and BONDS executed at the Stock Exchange, on commission, for cash.

We deal in GOVERNMENT and other FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES, such as CENTRAL PACIFIC and CHESAPEAKE and OHIO BONDS.

The small amount of CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS remaining in the hands of the Company, will be disposed of by us at private sale, giving investors an opportunity to purchase this favorite security upon terms which should insure an advance upon the completion of the road and their introduction at the Stock Exchange.

A difference of about twenty-five per cent. may be realized by exchanging FIVE-TWENTIES and other Governments, and about thirteen per cent in exchanging CENTRAL PACIFICS, for these Bonds. FISK & HATCH.

THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN
First Mortgage Sinking Fund Thirty Years
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

We recommend to investors as a *Safe and Profitable* security. Present price, 90 and accrued interest. Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, *Coupon or Registered*. This road is the western end or link of the Canada Southern, which together form *the new trunk line from Buffalo to Chicago*, running directly into Chicago on its own line; is *straight and level*, and the *shortest* line now built, or that *can be built*, between Chicago and Buffalo. The great accumulation of freights at Chicago and Toledo, even *now*, beyond the capacity of the present Trunk Line, renders the speedy completion of the road an *absolute necessity*. Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 27 Pine-st.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD at 90 and interest. PARTIES BUYING BEFORE OCT. 1 WILL HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF THE PREMIUM ON THE GOLD COUPON payable on that day. As the road is now earning a dividend on its stock, as well as interest on its bonds, there is no better investment. Apply to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Flour in fair demand and firm; Spring Extra, $6 37½@7 25. Wheat in fair demand and firm: No. 2 Spring, $1 24@1 25¾; No. 3 Spring, $1 18¾, cash; $1 17¾, September: No. 3 Spring, $1 06; Rejected, 96c.@97c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 35¼c.@35½c., spot; 35¾c.@35½c., October; Rejected, 33½c.; No. 2 High Mixed, 35½c.@36c. Oats steady; No. 2, 23½c.@23¾c.; Rejected, 20c.@22¾c. Rye dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 55c. Barley in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Fall, 67c.@67¾c. Provisions inactive. Pork held higher at $15. Lard unsettled; sales of Summer at 8c.; Winter at 9c. Bulk Meats strong; Shoulders, 6¾c. bid, 7c. asked. Bacon nominal. Whisky steady at 89c. Freights quiet and unchanged. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 108,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 58,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Rye, 73,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 230,000 bushels Corn, 72,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 40,000 bushels Barley.

Cattle—Receipts, 1,762 head; market extremely dull, really no market; a few stockers sold at $3 65@4 50; fair to choice very weak; the market closed with the pens filled. Shipments yesterday, 1,408 head. Hogs—Receipts, 4,771 head; market quiet but steady at $4 40@4 75 for porkers; $4 75@4 90 for heavy, and a few extra at $5@5 05. Shipments, 12,030 head. Sheep—Receipts, 245 head; market dull and unchanged.

OSWEGO, Sept. 28.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,700 bbls. at $4 25 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 for White do.; $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat dull: sales, 10,800 bushels Choice White State at $1 90; 1,000 bushels No. 2 Red Winter at $1 65. Corn dull; sales, 1,800 bushels, in car lots, at 60c. Barley in good demand; sales, 30,000 bushels Up-lake Canada at $1 08@$1 10, and 10,000 bushels Fair do., to arrive, at $1 05. Corn-meal—$1 40 for Bolted; $1 35 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed steady; shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $22, ₱ ton. Highwines, 90½c. Canal Freights—Barley, 8c.@8¼c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 45c. Receipts by Canal—3,600 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Barley, 3,175,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—187,000 bushels Barley, 1,547,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 86. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2 Mixed, 40c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 27c. Barley in good demand; Nebraska Spring, 90c.@$1. Rye dull and lower; No. 2, 63c. Whisky steady at 91c. Pork unchanged, at $14 50. Bacon opened rather weak, but closed firm; Business small; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11½c.@11¾c. Lard firm; Refined, 9¼c.; Steam, December, 8¾c. Live Hogs steady at $4@5. Cattle steady at $5 50@$6 25 for shippers. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 bushels Rye.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—Flour steady at $7 40@$7 65. Wheat steady; Red, $1 50@$1 55; White, $1 65@$1 75. Corn quiet and weak at 44c. Rye firm at 71c.@73c. Oats steady; old, 35c.@40c.; new, 30c.@35c. Butter in good demand; choice, 23c.@25c. Pork in fair demand and lower; sales, over 2,000 bbls. at $13 50. Lard quiet and unchanged; Summer, 8c; Steam, 8¼c.; Kettle, 8¾c. Bulk Meats—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 6¾c; Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides, 10¾c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11¾c; Clear Sides, 11¾c.@12c.; held at the outside figures to come out of smoke. Hams—unparalleled, 17c. for Summer. Live Hogs unchanged at $4 25@$4 75. Whisky steady at 89c.

BUFFALO, Sept. 28.—Lake Imports—9,260 bbls. Flour, 26,400 bushels Wheat, 124,634 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats, 67,268 bushels Barley. Canal Shipments—101,287 bushels Wheat, 299,009 bushels Corn, 14,733 bushels Oats, 47,159 bushels Barley. Canal Freights—Wheat, 13¼c.; Corn, 12c.; Oats, 7¾c. Flour steady; Western Spring, $7 50@$8; Bakers', $8@$8 25; Amber, $8 25@$8 50; White, $9@$9 50. Wheat higher, strong and in good demand; sales, 40,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 41@$1 42. Corn higher and in good demand; sales, 12,000 bushels at 54c. Oats dull and neglected; held at 37½c.@38c. The balance of the market unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 28.—Flour heavy; Extra Family, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat firm at $1 30@$1 50, on arrival. Corn unchanged. Oats unchanged. Rye unchanged. Provisions easier, but not quotably lower. Pork, $13 75. Bacon—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c., packed. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c.; Hams, Sugar-cured, 18@19c. Lard, tierces, 9¼c.; kegs, 11¼c.; order lots, ¼c. higher. Whisky quiet and steady.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1, $1 26; No. 2, $1 19¼. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 36c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Fall, 70c. Lake Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 16c.; to Oswego, 23½c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 120,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28.—Flour in fair demand, and firm. Wheat in fair demand, and firm; No. 1 Winter Red, $1 63; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 45. Corn in fair demand, and firm; Low Mixed, 40c. Oats steady; New No. 1, 35c. Petroleum—Refined steady; car lots, 21c.@21¼c.; trade lots, 22c.@23c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—Cotton in fair demand and prices have advanced; Ordinary, no market; Good Ordinary, 17½c.@17¾c.; Low Middling, 18½c.@18¾c.; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 1,615 bales; gross, 2,072 bales; exports, coastwise, 457 bales; sales, 2,200 bales; stock, 42,452 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 28.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 60c. Resin firm at $4 25 for No. 1; $5 for Low Pale. Crude Turpentine steady at $3 50 for Hard, $5 50 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $3 30.

NORFOLK, Sept. 28.—Cotton steady; Low Middling, 17¾c.@17¾c.; net receipts, 637 bales; exports, coastwise, 713 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 3,818 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 28.—Cotton firm; Ordinary, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 16c.; net receipts, 507 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 14,096 bales.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the limited partnership of NEWMAN & HOBSON, composed of the undersigned as general and special partners, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1872.

W. H. NEWMAN, } General
J. LOWRY HOBSON, } Partners.
GEORGE G. HOBSON, Special Partner.

Per Joseph Hobson, Attorney.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of COLEMAN & HIBBARD, is this day dissolved by limitation and mutual consent.

JAMES M. COLEMAN,
SILAS M. HIBBARD.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1872.

MEETINGS.

FREE CHURCH OF ITALY.—A MEETing in behalf of the training school for Evangelists in Rome will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, Sept. 30, in the South Reformed Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., (Rev. Dr. ROGERS, Pastor,) at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Father GAVAZZI, (his last address in this country, as he sails on Wednesday,) and by other gentlemen.

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WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; is very competent and can be highly recommended. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a very respectable and tidy young girl; understands her duty perfectly; is very obliging; has the highest recommendation. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WITH excellent City reference from her last employer, who may be seen, is ready for an engagement as waitress; she has no superior; will, if required, assist in chamber-work. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st.

WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A thoroughly competent young woman, who can dress salads, prepare side-dishes, and take charge of glass and silver; unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID and waitress.—By a tidy and highly-respectable young woman; reference speaks of her in the highest praise as honest, trustworthy and obliging. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st.

WAITRESS.—ONE WHO IS COMPETENT in all its branches, and has the best of reference from some of the first families of this City, is ready for an engagement; none but a private family will suit. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A thoroughly competent young woman, who can dress salads, prepare side-dishes and take charge of glass and silver; unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl as first-class waitress; has no objection to travel to any part of America; excellent reference. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young girl, with best City references; will assist with washing and ironing if required; prefers a small private family. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH EPISCOpalian young woman, capable of teaching music, French, drawing and fancy work, desires a situation as governess in a private family, or teacher in a school; high references can be given for H. E. L., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—A STRONG, YOUNG woman, not long from the old country, has worked the past summer at a Summer hotel, wishes some position in a family; is honest, sober and willing. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—AN ACTIVE, STRONG girl, who has been employed during the summer months at a Summer hotel, wishes a situation to do house-work in a private family or private boarding-house; excellent reference. Call or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT girl, a situation to do upstairs work and fine washing, or down-stairs work, in a small private family; twelve years' reference. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—A RESPECTABLE, neat and tidy girl, not long in the country, to do house-work; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to a boarding-house. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway

EMPLOYERS
SUPPLIED WITH FIRST-CLASS HELP OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT
E. S. & C. W. ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as general house-worker in a small private family; good washer and ironer; several years' reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class laundress; desires to do fine linens, laces, puffing French flutings, &c., in the best manner; City reference; will, if necessary, assist in chamber-work. Apply at 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; flutes, polishes, puffs, and does up laces and fine linens in superior style; has first-class reference; none but a private family will do. Inquire for M. P., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO PROcure a situation for her laundress, whom she can recommend as first-class in every particular; she has no objection to a short distance in the country. For further information inquire for M. C., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WITH her present employer desires a first-class laundress' situation; she is capable of doing all kinds of fine laundry-work; best City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman, who understands flutting, polishing, starching; will give best City references from former employers. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as laundress; no objection to a boarding-house; is willing to assist in chamber-work; flutes, puffs and polishes in the best manner. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman, a nurse and seamstress' or chamber-maid and seamstress' situation; experienced nurse; good seamstress; good references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT young person, lately arrived, wishes a situation as nurse to one or two children; no objection to travel to any part of America; excellent reference. Call or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—SITUATION BY A RESpectable young genteel girl, who is very willing and obliging; is a good plain seamstress; can also do chamber-work; is a neat and steady girl. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation to take care of one or two children and assist with waiting or chamber-work; or would wait upon a lady; good City reference. Call or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE FOR AN INVALID OR BABY BY a respectable, competent woman, who is patient, capable, &c. For further particulars apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTant young woman as first-class seamstress; cuts, fits and operates; can give unexceptionable City references. Inquire for S. H., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT seamstress, who understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; would do light chamber-work; an expert operator; can give good City references. Call at No 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS—OR AS CHAMBER-MAID and waitress; can cut, fit and operate, or would see to children; is tidy and obliging; good reference. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as seamstress, either by the week or month; can do most kinds of sewing, trimming, dress-making, &c., or would do light chamber-work; has City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress who understands her business in all its branches; first-class City reference given. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; is very competent and can be highly recommended. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a very respectable and tidy young girl; understands her duty perfectly; is very obliging; has the highest recommendation. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WITH excellent City reference from her last employer, who may be seen, is ready for an engagement as waitress; she has no superior; will, if required, assist in chamber-work. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st.

WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A thoroughly competent young woman, who can dress salads, prepare side-dishes, and take charge of glass and silver; unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID and waitress.—By a tidy and highly-respectable young woman; reference speaks of her in the highest praise as honest, trustworthy and obliging. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st.

WAITRESS.—ONE WHO IS COMPETENT in all its branches, and has the best of reference from some of the first families of this City, is ready for an engagement; none but a private family will suit. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A thoroughly competent young woman, who can dress salads, prepare side-dishes and take charge of glass and silver; unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; good testimonials. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; has good reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office.
No. 544 West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT CARPENTER'S
Employment Agency,
No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Can be found a large number of well-recommended Protestant and Catholic cooks, chamber maids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers, and house-work girls.

ALL EMPLOYERS
Wanting German, French, English, Irish and American help, in any capacity, can be suited immediately by calling at WALKER'S, No. 188 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE,
No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., families needing help will find a very superior class of servants, with City references, who can be seen.

AT BEDELL'S LARGE AND SPACIOUS rooms, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., will be found a large number of well-recommended servants. Catholic and Protestant, to fill any situation, viz., cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, lady's maids, also, coachman, waiters, gardeners, &c.

AT PELTON & CO.'S NO. 615 6TH-av., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, will be found a large number of very desirable servants, of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country. Also, waiters, coachmen, useful men, &c.

A WIDOW LADY, THIRTY-FOUR YEARS of age, from London, desires a position as lady house-keeper; none but people of means and position need apply. Address C. D., No. 544 West 32d-st., Up-town *Times* Office.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., situations for a large number professed Protestant and other cooks, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers and those lately landed.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant, efficient, neat and tidy woman; excellent cook, French or English; meats, soups of all kinds, bone and landing, side dishes, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker; City or country; very best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK-CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two sisters, situations—one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the washing between them, or the work of a small private family; has two years' City reference. Call at No. 391 8th-av., for two days.

COOK, WASH AND IRON.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl; is clean, neat and tidy; will give best City reference from last employer; wants a good comfortable home rather than large wages. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation as cook in a private family; has a thorough knowledge of her business in all its branches; has one year City reference from her last engagement. Call at No. 391 8th-av.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK: UNDERstands French, English and American cooking thoroughly; is an expert pastry cook and baker; excellent reference. Call at No. 119 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK, &c.—UPSTAIRS WORK.—BY two German girls, who have lived in an American family; one to cook, wash and iron; other for upstairs work and take care of children. Call at No. 318 Lexington-av., near 38th-st.

COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wishes a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 122 West 20th-st., basement bell.

COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK wishes a situation; excellent baker; understands her business perfectly; excellent City reference. Call at No. 148 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for her cook in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; best city references. Call at present employers. No. 4 East 30th-st.

COOK.—SUPERIOR FRENCHMAN COOK for private family; understands all kinds cooking; good references. Apply at the French and German Office, No. 621 6th-av.

COOK.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT GIRL as good cook in a private family; will be found willing and obliging; best reference. Call at No. 124 West 19th-st., first floor.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A STEADY RESpectable woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking; is careful and reliable; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; excellent bread, pastry, jellies, creams, and all kinds of desserts; best of City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st.

COOK, &c.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY. SITUation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general house-work in a private family. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Apply at No. 145 East 2d-st., near Lexington-av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE family; is a Protestant; can give reference as to capability, honesty, &c. Call at No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kind of cooking perfectly; can give satisfactory reference from former employers. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Cook; has excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman as thorough chamber-maid in a first-class private family; would do plain sewing if required; no objection to a short distance in the country; first-class City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 346 6th-av., near 21st-st., over cigar-store.

CHAMBER-MAID OR LADIES' ATtendant.—Situation by a respectable English Protestant girl; thoroughly understands her duties in all branches; can give excellent references; has an aunt who will act as first-class cook or housekeeper. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAIDS IN A HOTEL OR Boarding-houses.—Two young English Protestant girls wish situations together; are neat and tidy and thoroughly competent. May be seen today at the servant's Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITING, OR Waiting.—By an English Protestant woman, about thirty; competent to fill either of the above situations in the best manner; City or country; best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBERmaid and waitress' situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITING.—By a neat American girl; a situation to do chamber-work and waiting, or to assist in the care of grown children; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—WANTED, BY A coprivate family, a chamber-maid to go to the country for one month, and then to return to the City with the family. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 49 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; is thoroughly competent, and has five years' reference from last employer. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Swedish woman, a situation as chamber-maid and laundress in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or as nurse; can give the best of reference from first-class families. Call at office, 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL, lately landed as chamber-maid and to do washing in a small private family; willing and obliging. Call at No. 332 East 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress; excellent City reference. Call at No. 32 East 46th-st., front room, top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A young English Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—SITUATION WANTed by a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 318 East 27th-st.

COLORED HELP
For every capacity; first-class cooks, plain laundresses, chamber-maids and seamstresses, waitresses, waiters, coachman, will be found at JOHNSON'S Private Agency, No. 153 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Constantly on hand.
SYDNEY T. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG GERman girl wishes a situation to mind children and to do light housework. Call at No. 27 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts., at M. Hild's.

CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as child's nurse; best City reference. Call or address No. 739 6th-av., corner of 42d-st., in the confectionery.

CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as child's nurse and to do light chamber-work. Call at present employer's, No. 137 East 59th-st.

CITY OR COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to employ good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at C. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av., first floor.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.
MRS. LOWE.

HAIR-DRESSING.—A YOUNG COLORED woman will dress hair at ladies' residences, by the week or month; terms reasonable for the times. Call at No. 128 West 30th-st., second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

EMPLOYERS

Supplied with first-class help of every description and all nations, French, German, Scotch, Irish, at
E. C. JAQUIN,
No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family. Apply at No. 621 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A SITUATION by a young girl as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 621 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A NICE YOUNG girl wishes a situation as chamber-maid in a hotel; thoroughly understands her duties. Apply at No. 621 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a tidy young girl, as chamber-maid; is a good, reliable servant and a tasteful seamstress; can operate on machine; good City references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl, who is not long in this country, would like a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist with the washing; she understands both capacities very nicely; is very intelligent and willing. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid wishes to get a situation as such; is fully competent and very highly recommended as first-class servant. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

COOK.—WASHING AND IRONER, BY A middle-aged woman, who is a very good laundress; also, a good family cook; has good reference; is a very obliging woman. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK, WHO understands good cooking; is willing to do the coarse washing; is a good meat cook and an excellent bread and biscuit baker. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK; IS AN experienced, neat and pastry cook; will go in a private family; best reference. Apply No. 621 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young American girl as first-class seamstress and maid; understands thoroughly Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can dress hair very nicely; has three years and half's best City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 621 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTable French woman a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; first-class dress-maker; also, thoroughly competent in cutting and fitting; most tasteful milliner; good City testimonials. To be seen at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

NURSE.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE young, genteel French woman as nurse for an infant or growing children; is a good plain seamstress; willing to assist in light chamber-work; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

NURSE.—SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED French Protestant woman, who is thoroughly experienced in taking care of an infant and bringing up by the bottle; is very patient and highly recommended. Call at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A MOST RESPECTA-ble young German girl, as nursery governess in a private family or in a German Kindergarten, is very highly educated, and understands music perfectly; has been both in a private family and in school; has references from each situation; is a refined and gentle young girl. Call at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A MOST RESpectable French governess, with a refined education, wishes a situation in a private family as governess for half-grown children; can give the best references from her last employer. Call at No. 621 6th-av., 36th-st.

NURSE.—SITUATION, BY A MOST RESpectable Protestant young French girl; is very willing and obliging; would like a plain seamstress; can also do chamber-work; is a neat and steady girl. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

NURSE.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, for an infant or growing children, who thoroughly understands her business; has exceptional City references from her last employer where she was nurse for six years. Call at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

HOUSE KEEPER OR COOK.—BY A competent English Protestant woman; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands a house keeper's duties in a hotel, boarding-house or gentleman's family; has had extensive experience in England; has a niece who can act as chamber-maid; both will give excellent references. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORKER.—SITUATION WANTed by a respectable girl; lately landed; has very best references from Ireland; wants a steady home at low wages; is a good family cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress by a very respectable German young woman; an excellent seamstress; dresses hair nicely; very best City reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LADY'S MAID.—A RESPECTABLE PERson wishes a situation as lady's maid; good dressmaker and seamstress; understands the growing children; speaks German and French; desires a private family; good reference. Apply at No. 74 Union-place.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as young lady's maid; is a good plain seamstress; would assist in chamber-work; leaving on account of the family going to Europe. Call at No. 20 West 30th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL a situation as first-class laundress; understands French flutting, fine muslins, &c.; would do chamber-work if required; has best City references. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS' SITUAtion by a Protestant woman; very respectable; country or City; is a perfect ironing and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; best reference. Call at 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting and polishing; City references. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION BY A THORoughly competent woman; understands flutting, polishing, starching, &c.; can give very best references; will work for moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress in a private family; understands flutting, and does linens and fineries in superior style; best City reference. Call at No. 473 East 14th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION BY A PROTestant woman, highly respectable and first-class laundress; French fluting, box plaiting; can do up ladies' and gents' fine and other work in the neatest manner; very best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—A respectable girl as laundress or chamber-maid and laundress; can be seen for two days at her present employer's; good reference given. Call at No. 19 West 16th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman as laundress; will assist with chamber-work if required. Call at No. 302 East 16th-st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, a situation as first-class laundress; unexceptionable reference from her last employer. Call at No. 212 West 19th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress would wish to take in some washing and ironing, by the month or by the dozen. Call at No. 217 West 59th-st., third floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, a situation in a private family or boarding-house, or would do chamber-work and fine washing. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as laundress; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION AS LAUNdress; understands flutting. Apply at No. 13 Washington-square, corner 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; understands flutting, polishing, &c.; best of reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion by an Englishman and seamstress, thoroughly competent in making, mending and taking care of both family and house linens and wardrobes. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion by a neat, tidy and well-recommended middle-aged Protestant woman; she has several testimonials from first-class families, which speak of her as honest, competent, trustworthy, kind and obliging; excellent seamstress; operate, &c. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German woman as nurse and plain sewer, or chamber-maid and fine washer, or lady's maid; good hair-dresser; excellent recommendations; City or country. Call at 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE TO A GROWING CHILD.—BY a thoroughly competent person; is an excellent seamstress; has first-class City reference. Can be seen at No. 217 West 16th-st.

NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young girl; understands her duties well; will give best City references from former employer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION BY A COMpetent woman as seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; has lived in both capacities; can refer to families in this City, with whom she has lived a number of years. Call on or address No. 115 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting, fitting and operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is also a good dress-maker; good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION BY A strictly first-class seamstress, who will furnish the best references, but will not leave the City. Can be seen till engaged at the French Office, 405 5th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as a situation as first-class waitress; is capable of filling a man's place as regard's tending table, care of silver, salads, &c.; has eight years' reference from former place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESpectable German young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; good testimonials. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

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WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver; or as nurse; references. Apply at No. 146 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WASHING, &c.—A PROTESTANT ENGlish woman wishes family washing at her home; she is an experienced laundress. Call at No. 1,373 Broadway, in rear.

WASHING, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 30, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—L'AFRICAINE. (Italian Opera.)—Mme. Pauline Lucca, Signor Abrugnedo.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND CONCERT—Mr. Anton Rubinstein, Miss Louise Liebhart.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ARRAH NA POGUE—Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIAMONDS.—Geo. Clarke, James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.—DRAMA, SONGS, FARCES, &c.—Mr. Charles White and company.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS—Ben. Cotton, Emerson, Laura and others.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

FOOT HOUSTON-STREET.—BAILEY'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

The New-York Times.

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New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

We have already printed and sold one hundred thousand copies of our Second Campaign Supplement, and another edition of one hundred thousand will be worked off this week. Orders should be sent in without delay.

Greeley and Secession.

Mr. Greeley's repeated declarations in favor of secession—his recommendation that the Southern States should be allowed to "go in peace"—and his promise to "do his best to help the Cotton States out of the Union" whenever they wished to go, may be found in the first and second Campaign Editions of the TIMES. *The quotations are from Greeley's own writings, and the source and date are given in each case.*

We have reprinted copies of the First Campaign Edition, containing the extracts in full, and they may now be had at the TIMES *office.*

SECOND CAMPAIGN EDITION.
OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our second campaign edition is now ready. It is a paper of great value and interest, containing many articles especially written for it, and a very large collection of SHORT QUOTATIONS from the best letters and speeches which have been published during the canvass. These selections are pithy and full of point, and must prove of great service to clubs, speakers, and newspapers. They have been prepared with great care, and names and dates are carefully given in every case. The general contents render this the most effective campaign paper ever issued, and one which is indispensable to Republicans throughout the country.

Among the interesting features of this edition may be included the following:

1. An article bringing together the outrageous slanders upon Gen. GRANT which have been circulated under the authority of HORACE GREELEY, either in his own paper or his other organs—together with an incontestable refutation of these slanders.

2. Mr. GREELEY'S letters recommending bad men for office, showing the real drift of his sentiments as a "Civil Service Reformer."

3. A reply to the attacks upon Gen. HARTRANFT, Republican candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania.

4. GREELEY and TWEED—their partnership in a tobacco manufacturing company. The proofs and the facts, showing GREELEY'S close and secret alliance with TWEED during the reign of the "Boss."

5. DOOLITTLE: His dishonesty and bad faith. Portrait of a sample Greeleyite.

6. REUBEN E. FENTON: A short sketch of a career which began in embezzlement, and was succeeded by corruption of the worst kind. FENTON'S exploits as a dishonest clerk and a corrupt Governor will be partially described in this article—an article rendered necessary by the fact that FENTON would hold a very high office if GREELEY could insure his own election.

7. GREELEY'S Secession Record: A list of his utterances on that subject, with examples from 1860 to 1872.

8. The OAKES AMES Slander, invented by the *Sun* and New-York *Tribune*, fully disproved.

9. The Cincinnati platform and address, with notes by HORACE GREELEY. A very interesting and curious article, well worthy of preservation.

10. Gen. DIX'S famous order: Who wrote it? The truth on the subject.

11. A selection in short and pithy paragraphs, from the best speeches and letters which have been published during the canvass. These quotations would alone render the campaign edition of great value to the Republican cause all over the country. They include paragraphs, bright and pungent, from the speeches and writings of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, GERRIT SMITH, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, RICHARD H. DANA, Senator CONKLING, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Dr. LIEBER, Senator MORTON, Vice-President COLFAX, Judge HOAR, Judge STELLO, Senator FERRY, Attorney-General WILLIAMS and others. Whenever anything of force has been spoken or published, we have extracted the best part of it and reserved it for this special edition.

The edition consists of four pages, price three cents a single copy, or $2 per hundred, and $20 per thousand. Orders should be sent in without delay, as we can only supply them according to the dates at which they are received.

Mr. WEED'S state of health will not enable him to complete his annotations upon GREELEY'S celebrated letter, and therefore we cannot publish it in this edition.

They are all against the Tammany Ring now. This time last year, there was not a single newspaper in the City on our side, except *Harper's Weekly*. Now, to hear them talk, you would suppose that they were the first to attack Tammany. The *World* evidently is under the impression that it never defended TWEED and his friends. So are the *Herald* and *Tribune*. Yet they were never weary of abusing us for exposing the Ring, and of interposing all sorts of pleas for the members of it. Now they are trying to twist us into their places—the *Tribune* even boldly saying day after day that we shielded HALL & Co., while the *Tribune* brought them down. Such is life! One of the funniest things is to find the Buffalo *Courier*, which declared our proofs of the Ring frauds to be forgeries, and said we were bribed to produce them, putting on a virtuous air now, and saying that *it* destroyed TWEED! Very good! That almost beats our own dear *Tribune*. The Buffalo *Commercial*—which stood nobly by us throughout the Tammany fight—has undertaken to revive the *Courier's* record on the subject, and one of these days we shall do the same job for the *World*, *Herald* and *Tribune*. People must have short memories not to recollect how these papers acted in the struggle with Tammany. However, a few dates and quotations will serve to refresh their memories.

The peripatetic Philosopher turned up on Saturday in Pennsylvania in the rôle of a prophet. Utterly forgetting all the wise cautions of the old *Tribune* about ante-election predictions, he "slung" majorities to his hearers with perfect recklessness. Ohio was sure for the speaker; Indiana was surer; New-York would give him 50,000. But Pennsylvania, he was compelled to admit, was not organized. Of course, he urged his hearers to go to work and remedy the defect, but in all reason is it not rather late? Pennsylvania, by the way, *is* organized very thoroughly, but not for the Sage or his party. In ten days, Mr. GREELEY would rather drink wormwood than read his Pennsylvania speeches.

Our readers will regret to learn of the death of Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON, of Trinity Church. He had numerous friends outside of his church, who were attached to him by his manly and Christian qualities. He has been active not only in the important trust in which he was associated, but in connection with many of the best interests of our City and country.

Tennessee was the birth-place of the policy of coalescing with the Democrats for "conciliation and purification." The policy has been tried now for three years, with the following results: All the principal offices in the State Government are held by men who served in the Confederate army; the State has been doubly gerrymandered to disfranchise Republicans, once in the legislative districts and once in the Congressional districts; the payment of the public debt—which had been lessened $4,250,000 in three years under Republican rule—has stopped; the schools are nearly all closed; the treasury is empty, with $700,000 State warrants out; the State credit has sunk, and over $2,000,000 is overdue from State tax-collectors. Tennessee is *not* run by carpet-baggers, but by the full-blooded native Democrats, whom we are asked to believe are angels of benevolence and purity.

It has been the fortune of the *World* to speak some of the most fatal truths in support of the candidate whom it accepts and despises. It is a matter for doubt, indeed, if its advocacy has not injured him far more than its opposition did. The following is commended to those Republicans who flatter themselves they are not surrendering to the Democracy in supporting the Baltimore ticket;

"In a party view, we have much to gain by the election of Mr. GREELEY. If GRANT is re-elected every Federal officer will be a Republican; if GREELEY is elected *a majority of the Federal officers will be Democrats.* In GRANT'S Cabinet Democrats cannot even get a hearing; in GREELEY'S, *they will have a majority of the votes*, and will largely influence, *if not virtually control*, the policy of his Administration."—*World, Sept.* 27, 1872.

Ex-Gov. CURTIN made a speech at Bellefonte, Penn., on Saturday evening which was chiefly remarkable for what it did not contain. There was not a word in it about the Democratic candidate for President, and nothing, even indirectly, on national politics except a general disclaimer that a voter's action in October ought to be regarded as foreshadowing his action in November. His own present course, he said, was caused solely by the nomination of Gen. HARTRANFT—all of which is of much less consequence to the country than the shouting of the Greeleyites over Mr. CURTIN would lead people to suppose.

A City Judge is to be elected in Brooklyn in November. That office is there of as much importance as a Judge of the Superior Court is in this City, and we are glad to see that the Brooklyn *Union* urges the Republican Party to make its nomination for Judge independent of party considerations. This advice is good, and will answer for the latitude of New-York also. In Brooklyn, however, there would be the additional advantage that it would neutralize the deep-laid plan for the election by Democratic votes of a renegade Republican.

From Ohio and Indiana our advices indicate an active struggle for the coming week, with strong encouragement as to the result. In Ohio everything depends on getting out a full vote, and in Indiana on tracking and defeating Democratic frauds; and to these tasks the State Committees are bending their energies. In Pennsylvania the prospect is bright, and in all it is agreed that the journey of the Democratic candidate has done his party harm.

Peace and Reconciliation.

Mr. GREELEY has returned to New-York abundantly satisfied with the speeches which he delivered on his second stump-tour, and the flatterers who surround him take care to fool the "old gentleman" (as his admirers call him) to the top of his bent. A dose of truth would be a wholesome tonic for the Democratic candidate, and although the men who are fawning upon him to his ruin are not likely to administer it, Mr. GREELEY will have to take a good spoonful to-morrow week, and the remainder of the glass a month later. In the meantime, he cannot but be grateful for the clear insight which he can obtain into his prospects, and into the drift of public opinion, through the columns of the TIMES. Mr. GREELEY will by and bye admit that we have ever been the best and kindest friends to him he has ever had.

It is, therefore, with pain we confess that his speeches are quite sufficient, without any further evidence, to prove that he is about the last prominent man in the country who ought to be elected President. The burden of them is "peace and harmony," a formula intended to tickle the South, and not to be recommended by Mr. GREELEY without a complete reversal of all that he has said and written prior to this funny year. He dwells with mock pathos on the cruelties of the Kuklux laws, yet he is the very man who boasted less than a year ago, (Oct. 6, 1871,) that he had urged these enactments "much oftener and more zealously than the President or almost anyone else." Moreover, he is the man who put forward the following very positive opinion on the 6th of May, 1871:

"We hold that the President would have been unfaithful to his trust, and would have had the blood of innocent martyrs to equal rights on his head had he not sought legislation. The Kuklux act and the President's action under them will harm no one who keeps the peace, obeys the laws, and respects the rights of others. Our only fear is that it cannot be so inforced as to crush out the villainies at which it is aimed."

Mr. GREELEY tried, in his recent speeches, to keep up a greater show of consistency with reference to the doctrine of secession. He declared (Nov. 9, 1860,) that "if the Cotton States shall decide that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist *on letting them go in peace;*" and so again he said, "If ever seven or eight States send agents to Washington to say, 'We want to go out of the Union,' we shall feel constrained by our devotion to human liberty to say, 'Let them go.'" There is no beating about the bush in these expressions. The first of the above passages Mr. GREELEY deliberately reprinted in his *History of the American Conflict*. Mr. GREELEY goes as far to vindicate the right of secession as JEFF. DAVIS could do. At Pittsburg, during his recent tour, he practically reaffirmed these views. He said; "And now, today, if the nation was to be imperiled, and there were just two modes of saving it, to trust to the chances of civil war, or to the chances of a free vote for the Southern people, I would very greatly prefer to take the latter chance rather than the former." This is but an echo of the endless talk we heard on the Southern question before the war. Suppose, in the case Mr. GREELEY imagines, the vote was for secession? What course would Mr. GREELEY take then?

It is, however, when Mr. GREELEY came to the shaking-hands and chasm business that his ditty became most wild and heart-rending. He could not bear to see an ex-soldier anywhere on his route. The Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburg he denounced as having been brought together "for the single purpose of rekindling the bitterness and hatred, the animosities and antipathies, the fears and exultations of civil war"—a studied insult to the soldiers who met in that Convention, and who, as we have before insisted, have as much right to meet together to exchange their opinions as any other body of men in the country. Wherever Mr. GREELEY went, his heart was wrung by reflecting on the cruelty, the implacability, the revengeful passions of the North. As for the Kuklux outrages at the South, he could see "excuses and provocations for them"—a startling admission for a man in Mr. GREELEY'S position to make. Probably he has adopted the views of some of his newspaper supporters, that the negro gives great "provocation" to the white man by persisting in living at all, and affords a perpetual "excuse" for outrages in daring to have an opinion of his own. It was by one of these journals (now confidently predicting a Greeley victory in Pennsylvania) that Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS was recently dubbed a "cullud pusson," and rebuked for his impertinence in presuming to address an audience of free men. Certain it is that Mr. GREELEY frankly admits the possibility of his having been altogether wrong in attacking slavery. He said at Jeffersonville, Ind., (Sept. 28:) "I was, in the days of slavery, an enemy of slavery, because I thought slavery inconsistent with the rights, the dignity, the highest well-being of free labor. *That might have been a mistake!*" This was about the last heresy advocated by Mr. GREELEY in former years which he had not recanted, and he left Indiana without a thread of his former political garments hanging to him. He started out afresh into this wicked world, like a sheep just shorn, to continue his melancholy bleatings on the subject of peace and reconciliation. What he said on these points is well worth repeating; and now that his budget of speeches is complete, (at least so he said on Saturday evening,) we propose to bring these gems together, and see how they will bear close examination.

Shoes.

Among the commodities of which the price, according to general public estimation, ought to be much lower than it is, are boots and shoes. But the public, we fear, are not likely to see the gratification of their desires in this respect. The inexorable law of supply and demand is at present adverse to any great diminution in the cost of leather. Many of the sources from which large supplies of hides formerly came, are almost entirely cut off. On the other hand, the increase of wealth in all civilized nations, has considerably diminished the proportion of the population who go barefoot a great part of the year. The result is inevitable. There may be temporary fluctuations in the market; but we do not see any way in which the material out of which the useful articles of apparel in question are manufactured, is permanently to fall in price.

To a wealthy man, the item of shoe-leather is not a very serious one in his expenses. The portion of twenty thousand dollars a year which a family can conveniently expend in this way is comparatively a small one. But it is far otherwise with the great mass of the people. A plain mechanic, for instance, with a wife and half a dozen children, finds the operation of providing leather-casings to protect and adorn sixteen human feet an extremely heavy burden upon his industry. With many such men, this article consumes not less than a tenth, or even an eighth, of all they can earn. With persons of still more limited means, the tax upon their resources is proportionally still greater. To a day laborer it is more than to a mechanic, and to a poor sewing woman more than to either.

There is a great opening for the ingenuity of inventors in contriving something to take the place of the present material for boots and shoes. Apart from its very great expense, leather is by no means exactly the substance that is needed. It is hard, heavy, and not at all handsome. It will not, unless so thick as to be clumsy, keep out wet and dampness. It makes a noise like a hammer when the wearer is walking, and too often adds to this sound a squeak like that of an excited and unhappy pig. It cannot easily be made to fit the feet, and the aggregate amount of anguish occasioned by this circumstance is such as no one except a man of exceedingly hard heart or uncommonly tough toes can contemplate without a shudder of sympathy. But with all its defects, there has never yet been anything discovered that will answer the purpose so well. India rubber is to most persons very objectionable for constant wear, and there is no other known material which, unless inside the house or in very dry weather outside of it, can be used at all.

The genius of inventors has, in the past half century, overcome many difficulties which, fifty years ago, would have appeared infinitely greater than that of providing a better material than leather for shoes. It is not a little surprising, when we reflect upon the matter, that while there has been such wonderful improvement in the convenience of riding, there should have been so little in that of walking. It would naturally seem as if the generation that travels in Pullman cars would, when employing their own natural means of locomotion, tread the earth in something better than the leather shoes of their grandfathers. We commend this subject to our young men of genius. There is a fortune for somebody in it. Fifty years hence, we are fully persuaded, men will no more think of walking in leather than we now think of lighting our streets with whale-oil.

It is becoming very certain that either some substitute for leather must be invented, or a great many people of the class who have hitherto considered shoes necessary to their respectability will, before long, be obliged to go barefoot. At the present rate of the diminution of the supply and increase of the demand, this dilemma cannot be many years distant. Perhaps the difficulty may be boldly met by the institution of a custom in fashionable society of dispensing altogether with any artificial covering for the feet. Such an idea was suggested in Paris a few years ago, but did not seem to obtain general favor. Who knows but that it may, at some future time, be again advanced, and meet with greater success? Observe, however, that we do not recommend it—especially for men, whose feet are rather nasty things to look at.

Parliamentary Government in England and Elsewhere.

M. LAUGEL, in a recent paper, contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, on "The House of Commons and Parliamentary Government," throws, indirectly, much light on the failure of the representative system in France. That it has failed, we think few careful observers of the affairs of that country will deny. Indeed, it may be said to have experienced nearly every form of failure, and to have produced nearly every evil consequence of which it has anywhere else been found capable. Thus, in the Convention which originated with the revolution of '89, the representative system produced the most unreasoning tyranny. Under the Bourbons, a modified form of it proved utterly inefficient. Under the Orleanists, the fairest trial it has had, it broke down in what ought to be its first and best result—namely, making a sudden revolution impossible. During the brief interval of the Republic, it experienced a similar and even more disastrous interruption. Under the Second Empire it was a mockery, with just enough of vitality to cheat the people, and demoralize the intellectual portion of the nation. And now, under THIERS, it presents a perfect proof of its inefficiency, by its acknowledged dependence on the retention in power of one man, and that man one who is notoriously without profound convictions in its favor, or sincere attachment to any of its fundamental principles.

In M. LAUGEL'S careful analysis of the causes to which the marvelous success of parliamentary Government in England is due, it is easy to perceive what has defeated the attempts to naturalize it on French soil. The main elements to which he attributes its support in Great Britain are—1, the fact that the substantial power lies with the immediate representatives of the people, with a certainty that every measure on which it is not clear that the majority represents the country, will be referred to the country; 2, the fact that this form of Government has grown up gradually in ways entirely familiar to the people, and is not an invention forced upon the people; 3, the fact that members of Parliament, whatever may be the basis of suffrage, are practically selected from a number very limited on account of the great expense attending elections; 4, that side by side with the House of Commons, there has been developed a Judiciary, composed of few Judges, richly paid, with tenure for life unless removed for misbehavior, administering a body of laws made up not simply of acts of the Legislature, but of a vast continuous mass of precedents, modified through the device of equity Courts, by the conscience and reason of the trained and responsible Judges; and finally, 5, that the English people are by nature more anxious for solid results than for perfectly logical methods, and can endure all sorts of apparent incongruities and even fictions, loving them indeed, so long as the main purposes of government are reasonably well served. "They demand," says M. LAUGEL, "of the State only what they regard as the strict necessity of human life—liberty, with a certain protection for the feeble, the helpless and the unfortunate." Obtaining this, the English are more than content. "They admire rather than hate that which is above them, and would rather raise themselves than abase others."

It is painful to contemplate the qualities presented by the French Government and nation in comparison with these, but the comparison is an instructive one. Instead of a representative body, really responsible to the people, either generally or on important occasions, France has long had, under all forms of government, an impotent Legislature, shut out from the real affairs of the country by a complex, centralized, powerful system of administration—a Legislature doomed from its utter ineffectiveness to aimless and, therefore, mischievous activity, to declamation, quarrels, intrigues and conspiracies. Of the centralized administration which has thus left the Legislature emasculated, the Judiciary was a part, with innumerable members, poorly paid, and looking for promotion (honorable fame they could never hope for) to the Government at Paris or Versailles. The people, cut off from all responsible share in the Government, and compelled to regard it as something half alien—something at all events out of the range of either sympathy or interest, superimposed, inaccessible—have seldom or never conceived either respect or affection for their rulers, as these feelings are entertained in this country or in England. Parties could accomplish nothing which did not inflate their own vanity and excite their passions, while they humiliated and enraged their rivals. Revolutions overthrew nothing in which there was universal interest, and new governments only meant for the masses a change in the Prefect's person, but none in his power or relations to the community; any farther change was a matter of indifference, or a purely partisan eagerness worse than indifference.

The picture presented by our own country is certainly not such as this. Yet there are points in our parliamentary and elective system which are not beyond the reach of improvement. That the election of Congressmen every two years, and of a President every four years, affords a not wholly satisfactory method of giving practical form to the deliberate desire of the country in the action of the Government will hardly be questioned. Whether it will be possible to give our whole National Government a longer term, with opportunity to refer its policy, on occasions of extraordinary importance, to the country, and with sufficient provision for an enlightened judgment by the people when consulted, is a question for every statesman to consider, and which, indeed, many earnest men in both parties have long been considering.

"Prove Your Innocence!"

It happened one day that ten or twelve staid and sober gentlemen, men who had been many years before the world, and of whom nothing but good was known, and who had, therefore, been raised to very high positions by their fellow-citizens—it happened that these eminent gentlemen met a young man who having been newly set up as a news-vender, and having failed in that way, set himself up as a scandal-monger. This fellow no sooner caught sight of these distinguished gentlemen, than, pulling out a bit of paper on which a scamp had scrawled their names, he shouted, "Hi! you! You're a pack of scoundrels and thieves and bribe-takers. Here's a reliable gentleman in legal difficulties for trying to obtain money improperly, says you sold yourselves for from two thousand to three thousand dollars apiece. You ought to be ashamed of yourselves! What an awfully corrupt lot you are. If you're not, prove your innocence." The gentlemen being accustomed to be treated with respect, even by those who were opposed to them, thought such silly scolding not worthy of particular notice, and passed on without a word. But the young scandal-monger was not to be put off in this way. He ran after them, screaming at the top of his voice, "You're scoundrels and bribe-takers;" and then he turned to the people around, and said, "See these scoundrels that won't vote for my dear, sainted master, that set me up as a news-vender. They're bribe-takers! Here's a reliable gentleman, a very reliable gentleman, that being in difficulties for trying to get money improperly, wrote down their names on this piece of paper, with two thousand dollars or three thousand opposite each one of them, and they won't take any notice of me; they won't even prove their innocence. Agh! you scoundrels, prove your innocence; prove your innocence!"

The gentlemen went their way undisturbed by all this clamor; but the young man was vociferous and so persistent that people must hear him; and presently some other persons of his own sort, men who, failing as news-venders had set up as scandal-mongers, joined themselves to him, and began to shout with him. And then the little curs of the neighborhood, Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart, and the rest attracted by the commotion, came trotting up, barking, yelping and howling after the manner of small curs under such circumstances, so that the bubbub began to be a public nuisance, and people stopped and listened to see what would come of it. Whereupon some of the gentlemen who were thus publicly scolded stopped, and said—not to the young man, for him they still thought unworthy of their notice—but to the people around: "What is the matter with this young man, and what does all this mean? We know nothing about it. We have taken no bribes. If any man will venture to accuse us openly of doing so, let him produce his proofs in a proper manner and we will plead to them; but they must be something more than a few names and figures written on the back of a letter by a reliable gentleman in difficulties. You have known us well for many years, and you know that we are not likely to sell ourselves for bribes."

Then the people were content, and the gentlemen went their way again. But the young man, disappointed at being set down in this quiet way, and furious at having no notice taken of him, ran after them again, screaming at the top of his voice, and half out of breath, "That won't do! that won't do!—Can't get off so!—Reliable gentleman, very reliable gentleman!—Names on a paper!—Two thousand dollars! three thousand dollars! Prove your innocence! prove your innocence!" And then the others of his own sort shouted, "Prove your innocence!" and the little dogs, Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, barked and yelped and howled in concert. Then, in hopes to still the hubbub, one of the slandered persons turned and said: "As to this young man's reliable gentleman, we have no doubt that he has lied and will relie to his entire satisfaction; but the young man himself, as he once presumed to deliver a lecture, ought to know that, to say nothing of our position, no man of respectable standing is obliged to notice charges not specific, and not sustained by proof; that no man, however vile, is obliged to prove his innocence; but that those who accuse him must prove him guilty; and that until proved guilty, even the poorest wretch unbung is presumed to be innocent. Out of bedlam no man is required to prove his innocence."

Then they turned and went their way again; but the young man followed them crying "That won't do! Prove your innocence!" And his few companions of his own sort followed with him at first. But soon the men began to feel ashamed, and fell away; and at last even the little dogs went off with their tails between their legs, and left Mr. GREELEY'S young man standing alone and screaming after the dignified gentlemen: "Prove your innocence! Every man who won't vote for my old master is a scoundrel and a bribe-taker! Prove your innocence!" And there he will stand shrieking out his slanders against them and other good men, until his old master calls him in and sends him back to his old work again.

MINOR TOPICS.

A good many correspondents have written to us complaining of Dodd's Express. Here is a little incident which has fallen within our own knowledge: A basket was sent to a tradesman in Washington Market, and was said never to have been delivered. The sender of the basket wrote to the manager of Dodd's Express about it, inclosing the receipt for the basket. The following letter from the manager explains the subsequent "developments:"

Your note of 27th inst., relative to delivery of basket from —— to ——, is to hand. We hold a receipt for its delivery on the date given to us, which was at first denied, but on our bringing the driver before him, Mr. —— said he would inform you that it was all right. It was delivered to the watchman, about 4½ P. M., and I presume Mr. ——'s attention was not called to it. If many of the parties who have been asking valuable space in the TIMES had pursued the course you have, I trust we could as satisfactorily exonerated ourselves.

A. S. DODD, General Manager.

It may be that the cases of our correspondents were not always so susceptible of explanation as the above proved to be; but it is only an act of justice to the managers of Dodd's Express to mention the above circumstances. Moreover, we must say that Mr. A. S. DODD is only reasonable in suggesting that people who have cause to complain of the Company, should first write to the managers, and give them a chance of inquring into the facts. Mr. DODD is fully entitled to ask this.

For happy metaphor, the chaste columns of the *World* are unrivaled. Here is one of its most successful efforts at illustration of the merits of the two candidates:

"True, they are both Protectionists; but GRANT is an active and GREELEY has become a passive Protectionist; which is the difference between a serpent in its Summer venom and another in its Winter torpor. As we must needs take one of them into our bosom, it is more prudent to take the one which is undergoing the hibernating sleep which renders it harmless."

Had the *World* read a little further in its *Child's Book of Natural History* it would have discovered that hibernation does not render serpents permanently harmless, and that the most poisonous of them only need to be thoroughly warmed—say by the usual temperature of the national capital—to become as dangerous as ever.

Some years prior to 1869, one of the *habitués* of the German gambling tables became quite a marked man in consequence of his extraordinary success at play, and on inquiry it was ascertained that he was a Maltese of high character and position, who never touched a card in his own country, and, moreover, invariably invested in charity all that he gained. Since 1869, Commander VINCENZO BUGEJA, for that is this gentleman's name, had not appeared in the scenes of his triumphs until recently. One night he sat down and won a hundred thousand francs. He continued to play for several days, never winning less than twenty-five thousand francs, and then went off to Berlin, to be present at the meeting of the three Emperors. Since then, the Maltese *Public Opinion* has contained a statement that Commander BUGEJA has bestowed on an establishment for orphan girls a hundred and twenty-five thousand francs, for buildings and other purposes, and twenty-five thousand francs a year to help the endowment. Monte Christo is not dead yet.

M. GAMBETTA was recently presented by sundry admirers with seventeen wash-hand basins and seventeen ewers. If this gift was intended as a satire upon GAMBETTA'S public life, it is to be regretted that he instead of M. THIERS should have been selected as the recipient of cleansing utensils. The seventeen sets of toilet furniture, had they been presented to THIERS, would have forcibly suggested to him the difficulty as well as the necessity of washing his hands of the blood spilled on the plains of Satory; while GAMBETTA'S hands, being sullied neither with blood nor bribes, need not be supposed to require metaphorical washing. The truth is, the extraordinary gift which the ex-dictator received was really intended as a compliment. The story became current that his wash-hand basin was one which had been broken, and was held together with rivets, whereupon his political adherents rushed to the rescue in the liberal manner above noted. The profusion of wash-hand basins thus showered upon him shows that LEECH'S sketch, published at the time of the first Hyde Park Exhibition, and which set forth the astonishment of two Frenchmen at beholding a wash-stand, would now be pointless. Indeed, since the Crimean war, Englishmen have discovered that the use of wash-stands is not absolutely unknown in France.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements and Notes.

The season of Italian opera at the Academy of Music will be commenced this evening. "L'Africaine" will be sung, with Mmes. Lucca and Levielli, Signori Abrugnedo and Moriami, and M. Jamet in the principal rôles....The first Rubinstein concert in Brooklyn may be attended at the Academy of Music in that city to-night. To-morrow, Mr. Grau's artists will again occupy Steinway Hall....Mr. Dominick Murray will this evening appear at Wood's Museum in a new drama called "Escaped from Sing-Sing."

OPERA BOUFFE AT THE OLYMPIC.

The Olympic Theatre, as we have already mentioned, will be closed for a fortnight commencing yesterday. The recess will be turned to profit, for it will enable the management to refresh the interior of the house, and will permit Mlle. Aimée, and the new artists who form the company of which she is the principal actress, to rehearse the works intended for performance during a four weeks' season of opera bouffe. A series of enjoyable representations, to begin on Oct. 14, may be expected from the new-comers. Mlle. Aimée, it is true, is quite familiar to local audiences, but as the familiarity, great as it is, only serves to acquaint theatre-goers better and better with the cleverness, the elaborateness and the spirit of the lady's personations, it will not be regretted that her co-operation in the entertainments should have been preferred to that of a stranger. Mlle. Aimée, we are advised, declined numerous liberal offers from European managers for the approaching season; it is tolerably certain that her success in New-York and elsewhere will prove that her determination was very judicious. The management has spared no pains to insure this success. M. Gabel, who personated *Pitou*, the prototype of the *gendarme* in opera bouffe, when "Genevieve de Brabant" was made known, has been engaged as the leading low comedian; M. Juteau, who comes from the Bouffes Parisiens and is highly recommended, is to be the tenor; Mlle. Bonelli, to whom report refers as youthful and pretty, has been gotten as a *seconda donna*, and Mlle. Roland, and MM. Lécuyer, Nardin Marcas and Fabol are to fill out the company. We must not omit a notice of the fact that a fresh chorus has been imported; the infirmities of age had overtaken most of the regular choral forces. Mlle. Aimée and all the artists will appear first in "Geneviève de Brabant," which will be brought out with much splendor. The part of *Drogan* is to be assumed by Mlle. Aimée, who has not yet essayed it in this City.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Francis Vinton, of Trinity.

A great Protestant Churchman is dead. Dr. VINTON, of Trinity, an able and eloquent minister of the Gospel, an earnest and successful worker for the Church, a man of varied and profound knowledge, and a *good* man, died at 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, at his residence on Brooklyn Heights, of dropsical enlargement of the liver, from which he had suffered for two years past; and Dr. Ogilby, at the afternoon service in the church, whose great power and influence Dr. VINTON did so much to establish, announced his death in a most solemn and impressive manner.

Francis VINTON, S. T. D., LL. D., D. E. L., a senior assistant of Trinity Parish, in charge of Trinity Church, was born at Newport, R. I., in 1809, and was, therefore, in his sixty-fourth year at the time of his demise. He graduated at Williams College while very young, and entered West Point, from which he graduated at the head of his class. Soon after he resigned his commission in the army to study law, mastering its intricacies with extraordinary ease, practicing only a short time, however, and adopting the profession in which he was to so distinguish himself. He entered at the General Theological Seminary in this City, and after the completion of his studies was assigned the care of a small pastorate in Newport, leaving which he was sent to the then small parish of Grace Church, Brooklyn. This, now probably the first church in importance and influence of the diocese of Long Island, was made what it is in a great measure by Dr. VINTON. In 1855 he was transferred to St. Paul's Chapel, in this City, where he stayed five years, building up this church also by his labors. In 1860 he was given the charge of Trinity Church, with which he was identified until his death, taking a most active part in church work, and helping to make Trinity the most effective, as it is the largest and wealthiest parish in the country.

Some years ago he was elected Bishop of Illinois, but declined, preferring to remain in New-York, where his influence was so felt, that when Dr. Potter was elected Bishop Dr. VINTON was within one vote of being chosen. It was about two years ago that he was made Ludlow Professor of Ecclesiastical Polity and Canon Law in the General Seminary, the most important professional position in the country. He has been a Deputy in the General Convention several times. Dr. VINTON was an extensive writer on general subjects, in magazines and reviews, his thorough educational training making him a man of varied and extensive knowledge, with a style clear and forcible; but his book on the canon law is regarded as an authority, displaying a wonderful amount of learning and research, and is referred to to settle all questions upon the subject. At the time of the disestablishment of the Irish Church, Dr. VINTON wrote a letter to Archbishop Trench, of Dublin, in vindication of the creed of the American Protestant Church, which was widely publish d and read. His last service in public was to read the pastoral letter issued by the House of Bishops last year. His health failing, he spent last Winter in Nassau, and during the past Summer was at Williamstown, Mass. He returned to his home in Brooklyn three weeks ago much improved, but rapidly grew worse during the damp weather, all that love and skill could do availing nothing. He leaves behind a wife (a daughter of Commodore Perry) and seven children.

Personally Dr. VINTON was a man of imposing presence, and in the pulpit he was eloquent, lucid and forcible. At the outbreak of the war he proved himself an earnest Unionist, and rendered good service to loyalty by his war sermons, which had the virtue of being powerful without being sensational.

ANOTHER TRIBUNE FORGERY.

How Slanders are Manufactured—Disgraceful Work of the Greeley Press—Character Assailed on Spurious Documents—The Name of "Blair" Changed to "Blaine" by the Tribune Editor—A Sample of Fair Play.

The *Tribune* of Saturday came out with a flaming attack upon Speaker Blaine. That gentleman is in Pennsylvania, and we do not know that he has even seen the attack, but it so happens that we possess the means, not only of conclusively answering it, but of showing that the *Tribune* has been guilty of a deliberate, wilful and malicious forgery and falsification.

The *Tribune* devotes two columns to an article headed "Proof of Blaine's Frauds. One million six hundred thousand dollars for his influence." It opens its attack by a general statement that the Pacific Railroad was opposed in its inception by "a group embracing some of the same Congressmen who figured in the Credit Mobilier"—"and that it was not until they were bought like so much merchandise that the prompters of the railway received the authorization necessary to enable them to proceed with their enterprise. Chief among the men who thus opposed the road until he was 'bought' to support it, was Hon. Speaker Blaine of Maine, who went into Congress a poor man, and is now credited with possessing a million dollars."

It then states that in 1855 Kansas incorporated the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company to build a road from Kansas City to Denver, that at a later period its friends appealed to Congress for aid that by the Pacific Railroad act of 1862 they were authorized, under the new title of the Union Pacific Railroad Eastern Division to build to the one hundredth meridian, and that upon the passage of the bill the Company represented its assets as $18,620,000, of which $3,540,000 was in Indian lands, $4,320,000 in the land given them by Congress, $5,760,000 in Government bonds to be loaned them as the road was built, and $5,000,000 in its capital stock, and that all this magnificent property was sold in May, 1863, to Samuel Hallett and others for between two and three hundred thousand dollars, the reason being, according to the *Tribune*, that the managers "had become so involved by their liabilities in the shape of pledges of stock, bonds, &c., to members of Congress and others who voted for their franchises and subsidies, and other services, that it had depreciated to the value for which it had sold."

The *Tribune* then publishes what purports to be a copy of a statement which the sellers gave the purchasers at the time, as showing the liabilities of the Company, and it is on this that it founds its charge against Mr. Blaine. That schedule is, by its heading, a list of "the contracts made to secure the ratification of the Delaware and Potawatamie treaties, and the passage of the Pacific Railway bill," and it gives the amount of assessable and non-assessable stock which it was stated the Company had issued or agreed to issue to certain persons named. In this schedule, as published by the *Tribune*, appears the following:

"Blaine, of Maine, shares subject to assessment, $32,500; issued, $1,625,000; shares not subject, $5,900; issued, $295,000.

"Blaine, of Maine, (right.) shares subject to assessment, none; shares not subject, 200; not issued, $10,000."

The *Tribune* closes its statement by saying

"Speaker Blaine is proved to have received allotments of 32,500 shares of stock, subject to assessment, and valued at $1,625,000; 5 900 shares not subject to assessment, valued at $295,000; and 2,000 shares more allotted, but not assessed. The two latter lots, not subject to assessment, were secured by Blaine, for himself; while the 32,500 shares of stock, subject to assessment, were supposed to be for distribution among his supporters in helping to procure the passage of the bill, and subsequent amendments.

And on its editorial page it repeats:

"The Speaker is proved to have received $2,500 of assessable stock of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, and 2,000 unassessable shares of the same. Why was the Speaker of the House dabbling in this business? Why receiving stock?"

We have thus stated at length both the charge and what the *Tribune* calls the proof Now mark the answer. It is briefly that the statement of the *Tribune*, so far as relates to Mr. Blaine, is in every particular a deliberate falsehood and forgery. First, we asserted that Mr. Blaine's name does not appear upon the schedule, which the *Tribune* purports to copy, and that the use of his name, as so appearing, is a deliberate forgery, and the charge that he received, or was alloted, or was alleged on the schedule to have been allotted 32,000 or any other number of shares, amounting to $1,600.000, or any other sum, is a deliberate falsehood.

We challenge the *Tribune* to produce the original paper, and if it has not been tampered with, it will prove the truth of what we say. If it has been altered there are fortunately other copies in existence to show what it was.

The only name on the list which is like that of Blaine is that of "Blair, of Maine," who is set down as entitled to two hundred shares of assessable stock, which had not then been issued. The name is, or was, clearly and plainly Blair, and has been deliberately altered by the *Tribune* to Blaine. The other pretended entry that Blaine had received 32,500 assessable and 5,900 non-assessable shares is also a forgery. The schedule shows no such stock allotted to either Blaine or Blair. The name of Blair appears but once on the schedule, and that is in the form we have stated. It appears at the top of the second page. At the bottom of the first page there is apparently a footing of the two columns headed assessable and non-assessable stock to show the amount of each assigned to all the parties named on that page, and that footing which was made to show 32,500 assessable and 5,900 non-assessable shares the *Tribune* falsely states as the amount given to Mr. Blaine. It does this, relying on the fact that the first name on the next page is Blair, and in spite of the fact that the figures 32,500 appear on the same line at the bottom of the preceding page with that of "Bridges," against whose name, by accident, no amount of stock is placed, though the *Tribune*, to carry out its forgery, is compelled to assign one hundred shares to Bridges.

The Blair mentioned on the list is a person of entirely different character from Mr. Blaine, apparently of very little account in any arrangement, as there was allotted to him only 200 shares, and those not issued. Besides, what stamps most clearly the recklessness of this charge, and of the present management of the *Tribune*, is the fact within the knowledge of every intelligent man that at the time referred to, Mr. Blaine was not only not Speaker, but was not even in Congress. The sale to Hallett was made in May, 1863, but the contracts by which the stock was distributed were made in May, 1862, prior to the passage of the original Pacific Railroad bill, (which was in July, 1862,) while Mr. Blaine did not take his seat in Congress until December, 1863, eighteen months after the contracts to distribute the stock were made, and six months after the admitted date of the schedule which the *Tribune* produces.

The *Tribune* not only altered the schedule for the purpose of making a false charge against Mr. Blaine, but it has also deliberately mutilated it for the purpose of protecting its own agents, associates and friends. We charge that upon this schedule there appears the following: "Benjamin F. Camp and others 3,000 shares, $150,000," with the expressive note, "Cut Camp to the Red." This Camp, it will be remembered, was at the time a large *Tribune* stockholder; he had been a short time previously Mr. Greeley's chosen agent to Albany to secure his election as Senator in 1861; he was also Mr. Greeley's confidential friend whom he recommended to Mr. Lincoln for Surveyor of the Port, and whose scaly cotton claim he admits that he tried to get paid in order that he might get from Camp the money which Camp owed him.

Beside the suppression of the allotment to its friend Camp, the *Tribune* also suppresses the names of fourteen other persons, to whom assessable stock, amounting to 13,790 shares, and unassessable stock amounting to 3,880 shares, in all $880,000, were allotted. It is fair to presume, as some of the omitted names show, that this has been done because the fourteen persons named are friends of Mr. Greeley or the *Tribune*. Moreover, finding the name "Marston, of N.H.," it changes it to "W. H. Marston." The change of J. S. Price into J. L. Rice and J. M. Cutts into J. N. Curtis is less extraordinary.

We think our readers will agree with us that never was a base charge more triumphantly answered. We have shown:

1. That the stock alleged to have been to Speaker Blaine was, so far as given at all, given to some one not only long before Mr. Blaine was Speaker, but eighteen months before he was in Congress at all.

2. That the schedule does not contain the name of Blaine at all.

3. That the schedule does show 3,000 shares, amounting to $150,000, assigned to B. F. Camp and others, and that then, as now and ever since, all the influence Camp has had has come from his intimacy with Horace Greeley.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Comparative Statement of the Sales of the Times and Tribune.

The *Tribune* tries to explain the falling off in its circulation by the statement that it arises from the efforts of Postmasters to suppress it. The following table affords a basis for calculating the diminution which the *Tribune* circulation has undergone, and cannot be explained away on the silly theory that the "Postmasters" are exercising a malign influence over Greeley's paper. The table below proves that the people are spontaneously giving up the *Tribune*:

Name of news-dealer and location.	Times.	Tribune.
Tyson, Grand Central Hotel	55	45
Tyson, Fifth-avenue Hotel	70	35
Tyson, Hoffman House	25	15
Tyson, Grisey House	40	15
Adams, Metropolitan Hotel	40	40
St. Nicholas Hotel	125	45
Shea, Fulton and Broadway	70	50
Shea, Fulton and south-east corner	25	15
Cunningham, Cortlandt-street	25	5
England, Jersey City Ferry	140	40
Desbrosses-street Ferry	25	10
Thurbull, St. James Hotel	35	20
Ambrose, Pack-row	20	10
McGrattc, Pine and Broadway	26	10
Callahan, Bowling-green	30	20
McCarth, Washington Hotel	11	6
L. & N. Shear & Co., Gd. Cen. Depot, & H. Riv. & H. & N. H. R.	1853	885
New-Haven Depot, 4th-av. & 27th-st.	600	300
Connolly, Worth and Chatham	15	9
Milne, Bowery and Grand-street	12	6
Rhinebart, No. 157½ Bowery	4	2
Warzboch, No. 203 Bowery	50	34
Goodel, No. 321 Bowery	12	12
McCormack, Bowery and Fifth-street	18	18
Conners, Sixth-street and Bowery	20	15
Campbell, Seventh-street and Third av.	40	15
Murfiu, Ninth-street and Third-avenue	35	18
Moose, No. 711 Third-avenue	35	16
Aymar, No. 803 Third-avenue	10	2
Watson, No. 945 Third-avenue	20	7
Berthold, No. 980 Third-avenue	25	15
Walter, Forty-second-st. and 10th-av.	1	1
Casey, Forty-fifth-street and 11th-av.	13	8
Goss, Fifty-third-street and 10th-av.	6	1
Giffillan, 10th and 11th avs. and 52d-st.	10	1
Hamilton Ferry	20	10
Stand corner of Chatham and New Chambers streets	16	9
Stand corner of Pearl and New Chambers streets	5	--
Total	3586	1760

GERMANY.

The Conflict Between Church and State.

The official correspondence between the Emperor of Germany and Prince Bismarck on the one hand, and the Bishop of Ermeland on the other, on the subject of the Bishop's non-appearance at the recent Centenary Festival at Marienburg, has been published. On the 22d of last month, the Bishop addressed a letter to the Emperor with regard to his attendance at Marienburg. The Emperor, in reply, requested the Bishop to state that he was willing to obey the laws of the land to their fullest extent. On the 5th inst., the Bishop of Ermeland addressed a second letter to the Emperor, in which the prelate acknowledges the unlimited sovereignty of these secular authorities in so far as the affairs of State are concerned, but, on the other hand, declares that, in matters of faith, the Revelation of the Almighty is the sole and incontrovertible law, and that, on that point, he can only bow to the authority of the Church. The letter of Prince Bismarck, in his capacity as official counselor to the Emperor, considers the Bishop's reception by the Emperor only then compatible with the dignity of the Crown, when every doubt of the Bishop's acknowledging the authority of the laws of the country should have been removed, and if he, consequently, would acknowledge to the Emperor that in pronouncing excommunication without the previous knowledge of the Government he had contravened the law of the land. On the 11th inst. the Bishop informed the Emperor that the Imperial Chancellor's missive was at variance with the previous letter from the Emperor, and would prevent his taking part in the Marienburg solemnities. Prince Bismarck, in a final letter, dated the 16th inst., points out that the Bishop has added considerations and reservations to his declaration of the 5th inst., which render the real tenor of that declaration doubtful. The Imperial Chancellor remarks that he had called for an acknowledgment of the fact that the Bishop erred against the laws, and that the Bishop has not responded to this call.

An Old Charitable Society.

From the Baltimore Sun, Sept. 28.

The Charitable Marine Society of Baltimore, which held its quarterly meeting on Thursday, is one of the oldest incorporated societies for benevolent purposes in the city. It dates its origin in the year 1796. Its charter provides for life members, being those who pay $40 on their election to membership, and who are not required to pay anything more to entitle them to the benefits of the Society, members who pay annual dues, and honorary members. On the death of a member, if his family is left in indigent circumstances, the widow, and children under eleven years, are entitled to a pro rata share of the annual dividend of the income derived from the invested fund of the Society. The invested fund of the Society is now $21.000, with $2,100 in bank to be invested. From the interest of this fund seventeen widows receive this year $85 each, and ten orphans $24 each, paid half-yearly. One of the pensioners has been on the list sixty years, and several of them were in affluent circumstances. The first President of the Society was Thomas Elliot. The President this year is Capt. Edward Bailey.

Meeting of the American Board.

The annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is to be held this week in the City of New-Haven, commencing on Tuesday evening and closing on Friday. The programme, as thus far arranged for the week, is as follows:

Tuesday, 3 P. M., business meeting at Music Hall.

Tuesday evening, sermon by Rev. S. C. Bartlett, D. D., of Chicago, at the Centre Church.

Wednesday, at 9½ A. M., business meeting at Music Hall; at 2½ P. M., business meeting, Music Hall; at 3 P. M., children's meeting at the Church of the Redeemer; at 7½ P. M., business session at Music Hall; at 7½ P. M., addresses at Centre Church; at 7½ P. M., addresses at North Church.

Thursday, at 9½ A. M., business session at Music Hall; at 2½ A. M., at North Church, Woman's Board of Mission meeting; at 3 P. M., at Centre Church, Communion; at 3 P. M., at North Church, Communion; at 3 P. M., at Church of the Redeemer, communion; at 4½ P. M., at Music Hall, business session; at 7½ P. M., at Music Hall, business session.

Other arrangements not perfected.

Friday, at 9 A. M., at Music Hall, grand farewell meeting.

MICHIGAN.

The German Element—Review of Carl Schurz's Action in the French Arms Case, by a German.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

JACKSON, Mich., Sept. 29.—A Republican meeting was held in the Township of Waterloo, the Germany of Jackson County, yesterday. There were about 500 present and 75 or 100 mounted Boys in Blue, with the Jackson City Band. Arnold Kaichen, United States Pension Agent at Detroit, speaking in German and Hon. George Willard, of Battle Creek, candidate for Congress, as Blair's successor, in English, delivered two able, honest and candid speeches. The following is an outline of Mr. Kaichen's speech: In the life of nations, as well as the life of individuals, there are certain epochs which, if they could be, would most certainly be recalled. The Republicans of the classic ages, with all the wise men, philosophers and other men, who, to this day, are but mortals, could not prevent the reactions and follies committed by their countrymen. Why was it so? Because the wise and great men of any country cannot shape its policy for the general good unless the education of the masses is such that the principles of the State are fully appreciated. The common intelligence of the people of our country is such that no body of men, no matter how great they may be in oratory and statesmanship, can swerve the people from the path of justice and honesty. The present Presidential campaign is opened with two parties in the field, the one the old Republican Party and the other the Democratic, now called the "Liberal" Democratic, the disguise "liberal" being used simply to cover up their real character, with the tail-end of former Republicans, so insignificant in numbers that we may well pass them by. This being the fact, now let us compare the platforms of the parties. Mr. Kaichen dissected the platforms of the two parties, and showed the inconsistency of the principles in the Democratic platform with the former professions and acts of the leading men of both the soreheads and Democrats. He then gave a review of the financial measures of the Administration, the action of the President in the San Domingo queestion, and dwelt at great length on the sales of arms question, showing to the entire satisfaction of his audience that the whole cry about the sales of arms was got up by Carl Schurz and Sumner for political purposes only; that the Senators, in bringing up the question at so late a day, had done the most unpatriotic act that any Senators in their capacity as such had ever done in the Senate of the United States. If it had been true that the Government was wrong, and had violated international law, it was certainly not the duty of those Senators to call the attention of a foreign Government to such breach of our neutrality, as it must have involved us in a foreign war, and perhaps influenced the decision of that great tribunal lately in session in Geneva, which has by its decision shown the wisdom of the foreign policy of our Administration. Mr. Kaichen called especial attention to the action of Senator Schurz in not uttering one word of condemnation of the sales in the Senate of the United States at the time, and accused him of pocketing the respectful petitions sent in by the Germans of all the large cities in the United States to the Senate, praying that the sale of arms might be looked into. The speaker asked where was Mr. Schurz's sympathy with Germany then, which he now knows so eloquently how to express, making his countrymen believe that he had done his duty in the premises. The answer was that he had sunk from the level of a statesman to the level of a politician; that he had sacrificed his German feelings and waited two years for events, all for speculation and other personal reasons well known to the public. Mr. Kaichen then gave a history of what the Republican Party had done for the last ten years, and a biography of the great "Reformer" of Much-gan, Austin Blair, and how he gave a ten years' history, charging him with various corrupt practices while in office as Governor.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Curtin's Letter Falls Flat—McClure's Alleged Influence Over the Ex-Governor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 29.—Gov. Curtin's letter has now been before the people of Pennsylvania one week. If it were to have any marked influence in determining the result of the political contest going on in this State, it is reasonable to suppose there would have been some evidences of it by this time. But there are none. It has fallen like a leaf in the forest. There is one less on the tree and one more on the ground; yet the number on the tree does not seem diminished nor the number on the ground increased. Curtin has taken nobody with him. Even the Democratic papers that have shouted themselves hoarse during the whole week are not able to point out an individual in the State who will vote for Buckalew because Curtin will.

This shows that Curtin is a weak man in Pennsylvania politics, or that if he has strength he has exerted it in a wrong time and manner and accomplished nothing. There is truth in both remarks to a certain extent. His power in this State has been much overestimated abroad. He has eloquence and personal magnetism that make him popular and draw to him many warm personal friends, and make him a strong leader when appeals to the emotions and feelings win political contests. During the war he made for this reason a good candidate for the Governorship to carry the State with, and better as candidate than Governor there were many who always thought him to be. Reason, and not passion, will decide the campaign now. It is undoubted that Gov. Curtin's fame was much increased by his control of leading newspapers, and the telegraph which conveyed his praise abroad sometimes at his own suggestions. Other "war Governors" are still living who could tell what they know about getting undeserved praise if they only would.

But the principal reason why the letter is so powerless to affect the Republican strength, is that its writer does not now declare against the Republican Party for the first time. He has been quietly working against it ever since the election of Gov. Geary. He was against the party two years ago in the Congressional elections, and the loss of six districts, by small majorities, is more due to his efforts than to any other cause. Last year his influence was against the party, and the loss of the State Senate was a result. In each of these elections if he had taken an open stand against the party, as he has done now, Republicans would have been on guard and saved defeat. For several years Curtin, and all that his personal efforts could carry with him, have been outside the party in Pennsylvania, and have done all they could against it. There is now a slight change only in the conditions. This time the men who have been heretofore secretly engaged in trying to defeat the party, pretending to be of the number of its friends, and within their household, are separated from the party and organized by themselves. They are the same men, and their number is not much, if at all, augmented. Each and every one of them has already done his worst. They can accomplish nothing sure. They have not been able to carry a county for the enemy within the organization. They are having less influence acting with the enemy openly from outside the organization. Curtin's individual influence was exhausted long ago, and if anybody doubted it last week, that doubt is removed now. The only apparent result of his writing is to intensify the determination of many who regarded him as a weak friend, who was to be humored and coaxed, and now look upon him as a political deserter, having no claims for consideration. He and Forney are now a brace of dead ducks together.

It has been charged against Curtin for a long time that McClure had a corrupt influence over him. McClure's recent unblushing boast that he could control the vote of Andy Curtin, are convincing a great many people that the charges are not unfounded. Perhaps they are; but if so, it is the old story of Dog Tray's sufferings for keeping bad company, and Curtin sinks to the level of McClure.

Insane Paupers in New-Hampshire—Investigation Ordered.

From the Concord (N. H.) Statesman, Sept. 28.

Under a resolution of the last Legislature, the Governor and Council have recently appointed a commission to examine into the condition and number of destitute and pauper insane persons throughout the State, and report the same to the next Legislature, with suggestions in relation to the proper care and treatment of them. We believe there was good reason for an investigation on this subject, and shall await the developments to be made by the Commissioners with a good deal of interest. We fear it will be found that, notwithstanding all that has been done for this unfortunate class of our population, there are many towns in which their condition is still deplorable. We hope there may not be discovered still to exist any remains of the old system of chaining the insane down in cages, but we are apprehensive that instances of scarcely less inhuman treatment still continued may be brought to light.

THE RIO GRANDE.

A Mexican Outlaw and Murderer Preparing to Avenge the Deaths of His Brothers in Texas—The Commissioners.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 29.—Flores, alias Chican, the most desperate outlaw on the frontier, and murderer of Charles Alexander, has gathered together a number of fellow-desperadoes, and expresses his intention of crossing into Texas to avenge the death of his two brothers, who were killed a short time since—one by a Sheriff's party and the other by Mexican cavalry. This, added to the reported plan of Cortina, has created considerable anxiety along the frontier. The Washington Commission, having thoroughly investigated the question of Mexican depredations, leave to-day for New-Orleans, thence to Washington to report progress.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30—1 A. M.—The barometer, which on Saturday night was central over Northern Indiana, has moved northeastward into Canada, north of the lower lakes, accompanied by brisk and high winds and with diminishing pressure, thence to the Atlantic coast, but followed by rising barometer; northerly to westerly winds and clearing weather from the upper lakes and Lake Erie to the Gulf. Cloudy and threatening weather is now prevailing over New-England, with areas of light rain over the northern portion.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer north of the lower lakes continues moving north-eastwardly; the brisk and high winds over Lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario veer to westerly and north-westerly, and diminish in force from Tennessee to the upper lakes and eastward over the Middle States, rising barometer, northerly and westerly winds and clear, and clearing weather, and extend over New-England; for the South Atlantic and Gulf State, westerly to northerly winds, and clear and clearing weather, but the majority of the midnight telegraphic reports from the Southern States and from the lower Missouri Valley to Lake Superior are missing.

Caution signals continue at Buffalo, Rochester and Oswego.

City Meterological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs, as recorded by Schultz & Warker:

	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Temperature.	57	66	65	64
Degrees Fahrenheit				
Stand of barom. in inch.	29.97	29.96	..	29.98

Meeting of Oil Producers—Unanimous Resolutions to Stop Pumping and Drilling.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 29.—At a final meeting of the oil producers, held at Oil City, yesterday, relative to the shutting down of wells, it was unanimously agreed to suspend all pumping of wells, and also further drilling, for a period of thirty days. Resolutions were adopted prohibiting the use of Roberts' torpedoes until after March next. All the districts were represented at the meeting, and the feeling was unanimous that their object will be thoroughly accomplished. Three-fourths of the wells throughout the country were stopped at midnight last night, and the balance will follow.

The Vermont Election.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 29.—The official canvass of the State shows the vote for Governor as follows:

Converse, Republican	41,946
Gardner, Democrat	16,613
Scattering	14
Majority for Converse	25,319

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Charles Johnson, a negro, murdered his wife, in Georgetown, D. C., on Saturday night, by cutting her throat with a razor. Jealousy was the cause of the deed.

Wm. H. Smith, the veteran actor and stage-manager, who died recently in California, was buried yesterday, at Boston. A large attendance of the friends of the deceased, including many members of the theatrical profession, attended the funeral.

Welsh Deshon, aged twenty-five, an employe on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was instantly killed on Saturday, by his head accidentally coming into contact with the bridge over Gwynn's Falls, near Baltimore.

Lydia M. Wilbur, wife of Mr. P. Wilbur, of Washington Village, Coventry, R. I., was missed on Saturday, and yesterday her body was taken from the river near her residence. She probably committed suicide under mental aberration.

Thomas Murray, who escaped from Media Jail some time ago, was arrested in Philadelphia, after a sharp fight, on Saturday afternoon, and sent back to his old quarters.

In the municipal election at Nashville, Tenn., on Saturday, Kercheval, Republican, was elected Mayor by a plurality of 76 votes over Morris and Wilkinson, Conservatives. John McGowan, colored, was elected Councilman from the Fourth Ward.

Nominations for Congressmen in Illinois.

Both parties have now completed their nominations for members of Congress in Illinois. They are as follows:

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	John B. Rice.	Lucius B. Otis.
2.	Jasper D. Ward.	Carter H. Harrison.
3.	Charles B. Farwell.	John V. LeMoyne.
4.	Stephen A. Hurlbut.	Seymour G. Bronson.
5.	Horatio C. Burchard.	James Dinsmoor.
6.	John B. Hawley.	Calvin Truesdale.
7.	Franklin Corwin.	Gavion D. A. Parks.
8.	Greenbury L. Fort.	George O. Barnes.
9.	Granville Barrere.	N. B. Worthington.
10.	William H. Ray.	William H. Neece.
11.	Asa C. Matthews.	Robert M. Knapp.
12.	M. H. Chamberlain.	James C. Robinson.
13.	John McNulta.	Clinton H. Moore.
14.	Joseph G. Cannon.	William E. Nelson.
15.	George Hunt.	John R. Eden.
16.	James S. Martin.	Silas L. Bryan.
17.	John B. Hay.	Wm. R. Morrisson.
18.	Isaac Clements.	George W. Wall.
19.	Green B. Raum.	Samuel S. Marshall.

The Oregon United States Senator.

Hon. John H. Mitchell, who was on Saturday elected United States Senator from Oregon, made an address at a Republican meeting in Portland recently, in which he stated his political position thus: "It is scarcely necessary for me to say that I, together with you and all well-wishers of our Government and the Republican Party, hope to see the Republican Party succeed, and Grant and Wilson, our standard-bearers and representatives, elected President and Vice-President of these United States. And, fellow-citizens, they will be. I have faith in the people of the United States. I have faith that those that went down to defeat for the right will still stand by it, and that Grant and Wilson in November next will sweep the nation as they have New-Hampshire, as they have Oregon, as they have North Carolina, as they have Vermont, and last, though not least, as they have Maine. When, fellow-citizens, I remember the record of the Democratic Party, when I remember the desolated landscapes and the barren fields, when I remember the blood that has been spilt, when I remember the widows' tears and the orphans' cries that have been caused by the policy of that party, I am surprised to think that any man who loves his country can hesitate to stand by the Republican Party, or fail to assist that party in the fast-approaching victory."

The Old Abolitionists.

Hon. Gerrit Smith writes to the Oneida *Dispatch* as follows: "It naturally rejoices me to see the old abolitionists taking their stand against the restoration to power of the Pro-slavery, negro-hating and negro-murdering Democratic Party. William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Joshua Leavitt, Frederick Douglass, Henry H. Garnet, Henry Wilson and Ex-Gov. Fletcher have all taken this stand. And now comes this letter from dear old Benjamin Shaw, telling us, in emphatic terms, where he is to be found in this renewal of the anti-slavery contest." The letter to which Mr. Smith refers is the following:

LANGDROVE, Vt., Sept. 19, 1872.

Mr. Gerrit Smith:

DEAR FRIEND: I am nearly eighty-four years old; have been in the ministry sixty-three years; have been an earnest abolitionist since I was five or six years old; made so by reading a pictorial pamphlet, describing the cruelties of the slave-trade. When Jefferson was President I was naturally a Republican, and afterward a Democrat, till they became aristocrats, and then I left them for the Liberty Party; so I always was an Abolitionist-Republican-Democratic-Liberty Unionist, and I expect to be so to all eternity, and if I can vote once more for Grant, and see him elected, I think I could depart in peace, having seen the salvation of God. I spent fourteen Winters in lecturing against slavery almost daily, and preached on the Sabbaths, traveling mainly on foot, and I do not grudge my labors and sufferings for the slave; but if the Greeley party undo what we have done, I could almost weep tears of blood. I have read your writings when I could, and for the most part my heart is as thy heart, and I can give thee my hand Yours, with esteem,

B. SHAW.

THE NEW-YORK CAMPAIGN.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
JOHN N. KNAPP, Secretary.
HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer.

Public meetings will be held as follows:

Monday, Sept. 30.

Geneva	Hon. Fred'k Douglass.
Concordia Hall, N. Y.	Gen. George H. Sharpe. Gen. John C Robinson. Hon. Augustus Weissman.
Hornellsville	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Ilion	Hon. Clinton L. Merriam. Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Batavia	Rev. William F. Butler. William H. Johnson.
Canaseraga	Gen. John L. Swift.
Fordham	Hon. William P. Piero. Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Kensico	Hon. C. D. Murray. Frederick G. Gedney.
Camillus	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Cuba	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Milford, (P. M.)	Hon. Neal Gilmour.
Port Richmond, S. I.	Henry D. Tyler.
Sing Sing	Major Z. K. Pangborn. Gen. Dennis F. Burke.
Haverstraw	Hon. A. H. Purdy.
West Almond	Hon. Wilkes Angell. Gen. Rufus Scott.
Ellisburg	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Ticonderoga	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Rep. Head'rs. Brooklyn	Col. T. B. Thorpe. Gen. F. F. Millon.
No. 346 Eighth-avenue	Hon. E. Delafield Smith. Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
Monroe	Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
New-Brighton	A. W. Beeson. Hon. Aaron H. Cragin.
Susquehannah Depot	Dr. David Bell. Col. F. S. Lambert.
Erwin Centre	Hon. John R. Selkreg.
Bleecker Buildings, N. Y.	Hon. Robert Sewell.
Prattsburg	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Lime Stone	Hon. Walter L. Sessions.
Bay Shore, Long Island	Rev. Henry H. Garnet.
Peekskill	Hon. Edward S. Taylor.
Williamstown	Hon. D. G. Fort. Hon. A. B. Getty.
No. 79 Bank-street, N. Y.	Henry E. Abell.

Tuesday, Oct. 1.

Jamaica, (P. M.)	Hon. Roscoe Conkling. Gen. John G. Caldwell.
Elmira	Hon. Frederick Douglass. Rev. Wm. F. Butler. William H. Johnson.
Lansingburg	Gen. Chas. H. Van Wyck.
Rodman	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Crown Point	Hon. Geo. W. Hoxie.
Dansville	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Waterville	Hon. Rufus G. Noble. Hon. John O'Donnell.
West Davenport	Hon. Matthew Griffin. H. T. Davidson.
Oakfield	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Bellmore, Long Island	Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
Millerton	Hon. James R. Angell. Frederick G. Gedney.
Alfred	Gen. John L. Swift.
Olean	Hon. Charles T. Mills. Hon. C. P. Vedder.
Moravia	Hon. William A. Sacket.
Bedford-av. and Clymer-st., Brooklyn	Major Z. K. Pangborn. Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Birdsall	Hon. Wilkes Angell.
Fosterville	Hon. William B. Mills. William R. Hallock.
Montezuma	Hon. F. M. Davis.
Cold Spring	Hon. Allard Anthony.
Caton	Hon. John H. Selkreg.
Jackson	Col. F. S. Lambert.
Hammondsport	Col. A. E. Baxter.
West Brighton, S. I.	Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe.
Stapleton, Staten Island	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Woodhull	Hon. Geo. L. Maynard.
Frankfort	Hon. Clinton L. Merriam.
Mount Vernon	Hon. A. W. Gleason.
Brevoort Hall, N. Y.	Hon. Isaac Dayton. Wisconsin R. Beebe.
Fiftieth street Church	Henry D. Tyler. Joel W. Mason.
Brewsters	Willet Denike, Jr.
Tonawanda	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Warwick	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Corfu	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Hempstead	Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
Belmont	Gen. John L. Swift.
Hinsdale	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Wayne	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Bedford	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Hillitary Hall, Brooklyn	Hon. C. D. Murray. A. W. Gleason.
Jasper	Hon. Geo. L. Maynard.
West Winfield	Hon. Clinton L. Merriam.
Morrisania	Hon. Wm. P. Piero.
New-Rochelle	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson. Rev. Henry H. Garnet.
Scott	Gen. Bradley Winslow.
No. 588 2d-av., N. Y.	Hon. A. H. Purdy. Gen. Dennis F. Burke.
Auburn	Hon. Wm. A. Sacket.
Hastings	Hon. Allard Anthony.
Wellsville	Col. F. S. Lambert.

Wednesday, Oct 2.

Cooper Institute, New-York	Gov. Perham, of Maine. Hon. Martin I. Townsend.
Riverhead, (P. M.)	Hon. Roscoe Conkling. Gen. Daniel Ullmann.
Albany	Gen. John C. Caldwell. Major Z. K. Pangborn.
Hudson	Hon. E. Delafield Smith. Gen. Chas. H. Van Wyck.
Elmira	Hon. A. W. Tenney. Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Lancaster	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Antwerp	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Westport	Hon. Geo. W. Hoxie.
Ithaca	Rev. William F. Butler. William H. Johnson.
Green Island	Hon. Austin A. Yates. Hon. Neil Gilmour.
Newfield	Hon. Francis M. Finch.
Cameron	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
East Davenport	Hon. John O'Donnell. Hon. Matthew Griffin. H. T. Davidson.

Thursday, Oct. 3.

Elmira	Hon. Lyman Tremain. Gen. John C. Robinson.
Sandy Hill	Gen. Chas. H. Van Wyck.
Angelica	Hon. John J. Swift.
Fort Jervis	Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.
Ballston Spa	Charles E. Smith.
Tivoli	Gen. George H. Sharpe. Hon. Francis Silvester. Gen. H. E. Tremain.
Newburg	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Alexander	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Jordanville	Hon. Clinton L. Merriam.
Philadelphia	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Keeseville	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Warsaw	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Attica	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Binghamton	Rev. William F. Butler. William H. Johnson.
Avoca	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Trumansburg	Hon. Francis M. Finch.
Greenwood	Hon. John R. Selkreg. Hon. John O'Donnell.
North Harpersfield	Hon. Matthew Griffin. H. T. Davidson.
Rockville Centre	Col. T. B. Thorpe. Frederick G. Gedney.
Bath	Col. F. S. Lambert.
Batavia	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Union Springs	Hon. William A. Sacket. Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
20th Ward, Brooklyn	E. B. Hale. Hon. A. G. Hull.
Franklinville	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Wheeler	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Rossville, Staten Island	Rev. H. Highland Garnet.
32d-st. and 3d-av., N. Y.	Hon. C. D. Murray. Gen. Dennis F. Burke.
Katonah	Gen. W. Seth Milliken. Gen. Wm. Henry Anthon.
Weedsport	Major Z. K. Pangborn.
Harford	Gen. Bradley Winslow.
Oneida Valley	James B. Jenkins.
Irvington	Hon. A. W. Gleason.
Norwich	Gen. Rufus Scott.
Locke	Hon. Wm. B. Mills. S. E. Payne.
Conquest Centre	Hon. J. T. M. Davie. E. A. Woodin.
Dresserville	F. D. Wright.

*Friday,

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Sept. 28, Joseph McGuire, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Chas. C. Bigelow, Esq., referee, disposed of the property known as No. 321 West Eleventh-street, (formerly Hammond-street,) embracing a three-story and attic brick house, with stable in rear, and extra size lot, 32 by 95, situate on the north side of the street, 85.2 feet west of Greenwich-street, for $14,075, over and above a mortgage amounting, with interest from Nov. 1, 1871, to $5,325, making the total price realized $19,400. The purchaser was William P. Marsh, the owner of a third mortgage. The sale of this property occasioned considerable competition, but at the sum noted it was cheap. The other legal auctions noticed for Saturday, all in charge of James M. Miller, were disposed of as follows: Sale of six houses and lots, three each, on Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, west of Tenth-avenue, adjourned to Oct. 15: Sale of premises No. 199 Church-street, adjourned until Saturday of this week, and sale of house and lot on West Twenty second-street, adjourned until Saturday of this week, and sale of house and lot on West Twenty second-street, west of Ninth-avenue, suit announced as settled and property withdrawn. We have received a report of the suburban auction held by J. M. Gibson at Jersey City, on Thursday, Sept. 26, which will be found below. The day, it will be remembered, was very stormy, but notwithstanding this drawback the sale was successfully carried through, the thirty-nine lots advertised, situate respectively on Bramhall and Jackson-avenues, Union, Atlantic, Barrows and Pine street, in the Sixteenth Ward of the city named, being sold for $32,677 in the aggregate—a most gratifying result. The sale was made by order of the Orphans' Court, under the direction of Joseph E. Randolph, Jr., Esq., guardian. For the present week the sales projected, although mainly of a legal character, are many of them of importance, as will be seen by a reference to list annexed. Thursday's proposed transactions are especially of interest, and the suburban sales to occur are worthy attention. The sale of property located on North Manersing Island, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, formerly owned by Gen. Dix, advertised by R. R. Hazard, Jr., for Oct. 1, has been postponed. The auction will probably be held next week, but the exact day has not yet been fixed upon.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The market during the past week has given manifest signs of improvement, and in all its branches business has been more active. Public sales have been consummated at the Exchange every day but Saturday, and although the prices realized for the property disposed of have not been as high in most instances as was expected, they have been sufficiently so to indicate a good decree of firmness. In the private sales reported during the week an advance over previous rates is shown. The principal public sale of the week was that made by Joseph McGuire on Monday, Sept. 23, under a legal order, of the four-story and basement brick and stone front house and lot on Fifth-avenue, facing Central Park, 27.5 feet south of Sixty third-street, sold for $82,528, by many thought to be a low figure. The location is an admirable one, the house most expensively built, and a better price should undoubtedly have been realized, for, as we have since been informed, the buyer at this auction has been offered $10,000 bonus for his purchase. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Sept. 28, is $257,678, as against the sum of $160,600 for the previous week ending with Saturday, Sept. 21—a very good gain.

The market for suburban realty has also been active, and during the week the following sales have been successfully consummated: Tuesday, at Whitestone, Long Is and, 173 lots, sold by Jere. Johnson, Jr., for $36,093. Same day, at Jersey City, N. J., thirty-three lots, sold by Lewis E. Wood for $12 445. Wednesday, Sept. 24, at Bayonne City, N. J., 119 lots, sold by Jere. Johnson, Jr., for $44,657, and Thursday, Sept. 25, at Jersey City, N. J., thirty-nine lots, sold by J. M. Gibson for $32 667; total $126,702. Previous week's suburban sales $16,875. The auction held held at Maywood, N. J., on Wednesday, by Wyhans, Sands & Garretson, was, as we have before stated, a failure, owing to the fact that the lots were protected by the owner of the property beyond their value as estimated by those present, thus effectually killing all bona fide bidding. Under-bidding will ruin any sale, and projectors of this class of auctions will find it to their advantage to publicly withdraw their property from the market, rather than to attempt in this way to place upon it a fictitious value.

SALES PROPOSED FOR PRESENT WEEK.

During the present week the following auctions are expected to occur, at which the real estate noted will be offered for sale by the auctioneers named:

Today, Monday, Sept. 30.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, J. V. W. Doty, Esq., referee two valuable building lots, located on the south-east corner of One Hundred and Fourth-street and Madison-avenue, together forming a plot in size 50 by 100.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Woodside, Long Island, on the ground, at 11½ o'clock, at an executor's sale, the following desirable real estate, belonging to the Shroeder estate: Three hundred well-located lots, the household villa mansion, four modern villa houses, a store, office and other buildings, with grounds surrounding, the whole making an exceedingly attractive list. The property is situate on Thompson, Woodside and Belmont avenues, and streets, only elegant minutes from Hunter's Point, and thirty minutes from this City, with which it is connected by sixty-three trains daily, via two railways, namely, the Flushing and North Shore and the Long Island. The sale is announced as peremptory, to close the estate. Maps and tickets for excursion-train at auctioneer's office, No. 25 Nassau-street.

By V. K. Stevenson & Son, at West New-Brighton, Staten Island, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, at public auction, a large and handsome mansion house, with extensive grounds, situate on Richmond Terrace; seven eligible located building plots, fronting on Trinity-place and Richmond-street, and six water-fronts on the Kill von Kull, all near the steam-boat landing, and together forming a very valuable property. The terms of sale are such, that if a purchase is made the investment can hardly fail to prove a profitable one.

To-morrow, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, at an executor's sale, by order of the Supreme Court, three lots on West Eighty-fourth-street, north side, and three lots, adjoining in rear, on West Eighty-fifth-street, south side, 175 feet east of Ninth-avenue, the six lots together forming a plot in size 75 by 204. Also four lots, in size each 25 by 100.8, on West Ninety-second-street, south side, 200 feet east of Tenth-avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., referee, the house and lot No. 163 West Forty-fifth-street, north side, 134.7 feet East of Seventh-avenue, lot 17.2 by 100.4. Also, at a similar sale, R. P. Lee, Esq., referee, the house and lot No. 420 East Fifty-eighth-street, south side, 341.5 feet West of Avenue A, lot 20 by 100.5.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, two lots, in size each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundredth and Tenth-street, south side, 129 feet west of Fourth-avenue. Also, at a similar sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., referee, a lease of one lot, 33.4 by 10), with building thereon, on West Broadway, east side, 50 feet east of White-street, and a lease of a house and lot on White-street south side, 50 feet east of West Broadway, lot 50 by 50.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, James H. Elliott, Esq., referee, the following leasehold property: Three three-story brick houses, Nos. 1,265, 1,267 and 1,269 Broadway, with plot of land running through to Sixth-avenue, and known as Nos. 530 and 532, about 40 feet south of Thirty-second-street, plot in size 63.5 (Broadway) by 107.11 by 59.3 (Sixth-avenue) by 130.7; lease for ten years from May 1, 1871; rent, first five years, $7,500 per annum; second five years, $9,500 per annum.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, at public auction, the two story attic and basement high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 68 West Tenth-street, south side, 75.6 feet east of Sixth-avenue. Lot 21.6 by 92.5.

By Goodenough & Weber, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq., receiver, two lots with buildings thereon on First-avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, the lots together forming a plot in size 50.9 by 100.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., O. H. Pierson, auctioneer, at Wyoming, N. J., (fifteen miles from New-York,) on the ground, at 12 M., 200 lots, the balance of the property owned by the Wyoming Land and Improvement Company, this being the third sale, the first two having been successfully carried through on May 29 and June 12 of the present year. This property, lying on the slope of the Orange Mountain, is as fine as any ever offered at auction in New-Jersey, and is most advantageously situated. The station of the New-Jersey Central Railway is located on the ground. The junction station of the Newark and New-Jersey Railroad, and the station for the New-Jersey west line, (now rapidly completing,) will both be located directly here, while the Morris and Maplewood Stations of the Morris and Essex Railroad are within eight minutes' walk, making this point the most convenient of any within the same distance of New-York. Since the sale of June 12th extensive improvements have been completed, and these plots are well worthy of the attention of parties wishing to invest or to buy for a house. Special train from foot of Christopher and Barclay streets at 10½ o'clock. Tickets at office of auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

Wednesday, Oct. 2.

By James M Miller, at the Exchange, at public auction, the premises No. 453 West Thirty-ninth-street, north side, 100 feet east of Tenth-avenue, embracing a lot 25 by 98.9, with a four story brick tenement house 25 by 45 on the front thereof, and a three-story brick tenement house 25 by 25 in rear. Also at a Supreme Court sale R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, a house and lot on East Sixty-eighth-street, north side, 175 feet west of Fourth-avenue, lot 25 by 100.5.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Wm. C. Barrett, Esq., referee, 1 lot, 16.4 by 102.2, with improvements, on East Eighteenth-street, south side, 294.2 feet west of Lexington-avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Queens, Long Island, on the property, at 12½ P. M., at public auction, 400 desirable building sites, all in close proximity to the line of Stewart's new Garden City Railway, and adjoining the stations of the Long Island Central and Long Island Railroads, distant from Hunter's Point but twenty-eight minutes by thirty-six trains daily. Sale absolute and terms liberal. Special train via James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street Ferries at 10½ o'clock. Free tickets, maps, &c., at No. 25 Nassau-street.

Thursday, Oct. 3.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, at various Supreme Court sales, under the direction of the referees respectively named, the following large and choice collection of City real estate: Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, nine four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front houses and lots, known as Nos. 403, 405, 407, 411 and 413 West Fifty-seventh-street, north side, 25 feet west of Ninth-avenue, average size lots 21.5 by 100.5, houses each 66 feet deep. Same referee, eight three-story and basement high-stoop brick houses, (partly finished,) and lots on East One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, north side, 140 feet west of Fourth-avenue, each 18.9 by 60 by 99.11. Same referee, two two-story and attic frame houses and lots, Nos. 195 and 195 Elm-street, east side, 199.6 feet north of Broome-street; lots together in size, 40 by 99. Levi A. Fuller, Esq., referee, a brick house and lot known as No. 9 Elizabeth-street, west side, 199.8 feet north of Broome-street; lots together in size, 40 by 99. Levi A. Fuller, Esq., referee, a brick house and lot known as No. 9 Elizabeth-street, west side, 125 feet north of Bayard-street; lot 25 by 94.5. John N. Lewis, Esq., referee, one lot on West Sixty-seventh-street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 103.5.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, at an executor's sale, two four-story and cellar brick house and lot No. 378 Eighth-avenue, south-east corner West Twenty-ninth-street, lot 17.6 by 65; also, the premises No. 234 Mott-street, between Spring and Prince streets, comprising a lot 25 by 92.2, with a five-story and cellar brick house upon the front thereof, and a four-story and cellar brick house in rear. Also, at a Supreme Court sale, John J. Post, Esq., referee, the five-story and cellar brick tenement house (with two stores,) and lot No. 210 Delancey-street, north side, 25 feet west of Pitt-street, lot 25 by 75.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, the premises No 346 Cherry-street, north side, between Montgomery and Clinton streets, a lot, 23.4 by 96.9, with a four story brick houses, 23 by 40 in front, and a two-story brick house, 23 4 by 18, in rear.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, a house and lot on East Eighteenth-street, south side, 202.6 feet west of Lexington-avenue; lot 18.4 by 102.2.

By Winans, Sands & Garretson, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, one lot on Manhattan-street, north side, 211.8 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 23.3 by 100. Also adjourned sale at Maywood, N. J.

Friday, Oct. 4.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, one four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, 22.2 by 50 by 82.2, on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-fifth-street. Also, two similar houses and lots, 20 by 50 by 82.2, adjoining above, on the east side of Fourth-avenue, 22.2 feet north of Eighty-fifth-street.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, James H. Coleman, Esq., referee, a house and lot on West Thirty-fourth-street, north side, 41.8 feet east of Tenth-avenue: lot 20.10 by 41.7.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, one lot 25.9x24, on the Grand Boulevard, east side, 77.4 feet south of Seventy-eighth-street.

Saturday, Oct. 5.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, Wm. M. Rowland, Esq., referee, the lot with building thereon No. 199 Church-street, near Walker-street, lot 21.2 by 75. This sale will close the week's business.

PRIVATE SALES.

The following recent private sales are reported:

By James R. Waterlow, No. 881 Sixth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth-streets, four lots, all full size, on the northside of West Fifty-seventh street, 20 feet west of Fifth-avenue, sold together for $185,0. An extraordinary good figure for lots on a cross street.

By V. K. Stevenson & Son., No. 11 Pine-street and No. 226 Fifth-avenue, ten lots, all full size, on the south side of Ninety-eighth-street, 100 feet east of Tenth-avenue, sold together for $35,000.

By Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine street, eight lots on the easterst side of Broadway, running through to Tenth-avenue, between 215th and 216th-sts., each about 70 feet deep after Broadway is widened, sold together, for $18,000.

Exchange Sale, Saturday, Sept. 28, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

1 3-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 321 West 11th-st., (late Hammond-st.) n. s., 8.3 f. w. of Greenwich-st., lot 32x95.....$19,000

Suburban Sale, Thursday, Sept. 26.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

By James M. Gibson.

Block No. 521, lot No. 68, Bramhall-av.; Joseph Samuels.....	$1,200
Block No. 521, lot No. 69, Bramhall-av.; Henry E. Farrier.....	1,150
Block No. 521, lot No. 58, Bramhall-av.; Henry E. Farrier.....	1,210
Block No. 557, lot No. 37, corner Atlantic-st. and Jackson-av.; F. Lowe.....	1,725
Block No. 557, lot No. 38, Atlantic-st.; D. W. McDonough.....	900
Block No. 557, lots Nos. 41 and 43, Atlantic-st.; J. D. Gibbons.....	1,750
Block No. 557, lots Nos. 45 and 47, Atlantic-st.; A. C. Ortelley.....	1,700
Block No. 557, lots Nos. 43 and 51, Atlantic-st.; Geo. Brand.....	1,700
Block No. 557, lots Nos. 57 and 59, Atlantic-st.; J. Rappo.....	1,710
Block No. 557, lot No. 59, Union-st.; Hugh Douglass.....	865
Block No. 557, No. 52, Union-st.; W. W. Knight	857
Block No. 557, lots Nos. 53 and 60, Union-st.; J. Ballin.....	1,700
Block No. 521, lot No. 27, Barrow-st.; F. R. Pruden.....	775
Block No. 515, lot No. 31, Jackson-av.; H. B. Laidlaw.....	875
Block No. 515, lot No. 33, Jackson-av.; H. B. Laidlaw.....	875
Block No. 510, lot No. 15, corner Jackson and Clinton-avs.; H. B. Laidlaw.....	1,220
Block No. 519, lot No. 13, Jackson-av.; H. B. Laidlaw.....	900
Block No. 519, lot No. 11, Jackson-av.; H. B. Laidlaw.....	900
Block No. 519, lot No. 9, Jackson-av.; H. B. Laidlaw.....	900
Block No. 521, lot No. 20, Barrow-st.; A. Winters.	750
Block No. 521, lot No. 22, Barrow-st.; F. R. Pruder.....	750
Block No. 521, lot No. 24, Barrow-st.; F. R. Pruder.....	755
Block No. 521, lot No. 26, Barrow-st.; F. R. Pruder.....	785
Block No. 521, lot No. 7, Barrow-st.; T. Moran..	860
Block No. 521, lots Nos. 19, 21, 23, Barrow-st.; A. Wilson.....	2,475
Block No. 521, lot No. 21, Pine-st.; J. Duncan.....	800
Block No. 521, lot No. 20, Pine-st.; Mrs. A. Hunt	800
Block No. 511, lot No. 10, Pine-st.; Margaret Hewitt.....	800

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Sept. 27.

13th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x100.....	$6,000
52d-st., s. s., 250 ft. e of 11th-av., 50x100.5.....	800
140th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 4th-av., 100.11x100; 106th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.11....	nom.
121st-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.....	3,000
Lexington-av., n. e. corner of 83d-st., 79.8x62.3..	20,000
4th-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of 11th-st., 16.11x55.....	nom.
11th-av., e. s., 593 ft. s. of 42d-st., 19.9x100.....	9,675

LEASE.

Washington-st., No. 288, part of first floor, 3 11-12 years, per year.....$2,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LOW-PRICED HOUSES.

50th-st., near Lexington-av., three stories, 18.9 by 58.5..... $22,000

48th-st., near 3d-av., three stories, 20 by 58, (185). 18,000

43d-st., near Broadway, four stories, 16.8 by 50, (187)..... 20,000

37th-st., near Lexington-av., four stories, 16.5 by 36, (175)..... 20,000

46th-st., near Lexington-av., four stories, 16 8 by 60, (132)..... 23,000

93d-st., near Lexington-av., three stories, 20 by 45, (122)..... 16,500

Clinton-place, near Broadway, three stories, 25 by 50, (134)..... 20,000

For sale by F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

HOUSES!!! STORES!!! LOTS!!!

On 5th, Madison and Park avs., principal cross streets, Broadway buildings, Central Park lots, properties to rent, new complete City map, &c., all comprised in our FREE REGISTER.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR PARK-av.—A rubble-faced four-story brown-stone house, in excellent order; dining-room, parlor, kitchen and dry, eleven bedrooms and a fine cellar. This is an opportunity for a gentleman to secure a suitable house, in an unsurpassed locality, at a moderate price. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-story brown-stone house No. 22 East 74th-st., 20½x55.83, finished in hard wood; butler's pantry completed in elegant style; dining-room on the parlor floor; the house wants to be seen to be appreciated; location best in the City. Inquire of HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., a first-class 25-feet brown-stone front house, with extension, in perfect order and elegantly and substantially furnished. Apply at No. 105 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FIFTH-AV.—A NARROW, FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, in one of the most elegant blocks above 45th-st; first-class in style and finish, with all modern improvements; will be sold with furniture (most y new and made for house) at a bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

$40,000 FOR FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 25x55x100, with stable; is between 5th and Madison avs, between 42d and 57th sts. For permit apply to
RIKER, REESE & CO.,
No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house, No. 108 West 49th-st., near 6th av., in perfect order, including gas fixtures. Apply on or after on the premises, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M. or address J. T., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone houses, Nos. 32 to 38 West 50th-st.; Columbia College lease; 20x55x100. Address OWNER, on the premises.

PARK-AV.—A VERY FINE, EXTRA WELL-built corner house, west side of avenue; four story, brown stone; lot extra wide and deep.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house for sale; price $15,500; only $2,5 0 cash required. Apply on premises, No. 380 West 32d-st.

DESIRABLE HOUSES IN ALL PARTS of the City for sale at lowest prices by ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, basement rooms G and H.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Homes for All.

For houses, lots and land by the acre, on the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, apply to
A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—OR $28,000 OR MORE WILL BE paid in an exchange for City property, a splendid farm of 250 acres, having one mile of front on the east bank of the Hudson, near New-Hamburg; farm buildings all in perfect order; will sell also, large and elegant brick mansion, graperies, &c., and fifty acres of the land adjoining the above. Apply to J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank, New-York.

A COMPLETE HOME AT FLUSHING, close by depot, modern house, Mansard roof, filled in with brick, eight bedrooms, gas, water, &c. Price, $5,000, on easy terms. Commutation ticket on railroad for one year free. Only twenty-five minutes from 34th-st. Forty-four trains daily. Address Box No. 142 New-York Post office.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of real estate investors to properties we can can offer for sale, situate in the lower end of Westchester County, or upon the island, on the east and west sides. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

The New-York Times, Monday, September 30, 1872

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WHITESTONE, L. I.

The lots unsold at the Auction of Sept. 24, will be sold at private sale on payments of only $10 per month, without interest. Prices from $250 to $500; forty-one trains daily; seventy minutes from City Hall. Call on H. K. VAN SICLEN, Room No. 5, No. 133 Nassau-st., for information and passes. Mr. R. R. Hopkins will meet you at the depot at Whitestone, and show you the grounds. Also, a few plots in "Garden Park." The most beautiful house and the best place for investment near the City.

BEAUTIFUL WHITESTONE.

ALTOGETHER THE MOST ACCESSIBLE AND DESIRABLE SUBURB—$2,500 CASH—Remainder by installments and mortgage.—Tasteful twelve room cottage, thirty-eight minutes from Liberty-st.; express-trains, over best roads; low fares; sixty trains; house has modern fittings; lot extra large, with garden, fruit, shade, lawn; within 1,000 feet of depot; stable if required. Key at West Elizabeth Station, (N. J. C. R. R.) For further particulars, address OWNER, Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—A PERFECT GEM OF A COUNtry place at Metuchin, N. J., one hour and a quarter from Wall-st., on the New-York and Philadelphia Railroad; ten acres of choice land; greatest abundance of all kinds of fruit and shade; never-failing springs of water, with two beautiful ponds and a supply of hot and cold water through the dwelling and carriage-house. Will be sold within thirty days, very cheap; photograph can be seen and questions answered at Printing-office, No. 209 East 12th-st., New-York.
C. O. POOLE,
or Campbell & Pierson, No. 1¾ Park-place.

CAPITALISTS.—A ONE-HALF INTEREST can be purchased in a handsome plot of forty acres at station on one of the main railroad lines, forty minutes only from this City; a very high grade; improvements all around, and contiguous to this property; will be sold at original cost. Apply to or address
E. DUNCAN SMIFFEN.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith Orange, corner Main and Cone sts

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY. (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property: sale, rent or exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 59 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

200,000 ACRES WESTERN LAND for sale, in one block. O. N. CUTLER, No. 58 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

MONDAY, SEPT. 30.
GREAT EXECUTRIX'S SALE
OF SIX DWELLINGS AND 300 PRIME LOTS,
SCHROEDER ESTATE, WOODSIDE, LONG ISLAND.

Estate must be closed. Property only eight minutes from Hunter's Point. Sixty-three trains, two railroads. Grafulla's Band. Harrison. Free collation. Free excursion by special trains. Come everybody. Get your tickets and maps of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 25 Nassau-st., or SAMUEL D. MACK, No. 1,327 3d-av., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2,

Second Grand Auction on Stewart's Garden City Railroad, at

QUEENS, L. I.

THREE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL LOTS, splendidly situated between two depots, will positively be sold. Grafulla's Band. Superb collation. Harrison, the inimitable. Terms easy. Maps and railroad passes of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 25 Nassau-st.

TUESDAY, OCT. 1,
at 12 M., on the premises,

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,

Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, OCT. 1,
at 12 M., on the premises,

THIRD GRAND SALE

OF THE MAGNIFICENT (VILLA PLOTS
on the slope of the famous
ORANGE MOUNTAIN.

WYOMING,

The new railroad centre of New-Jersey, fifteen miles from New-York, by the proposed route of the Morris and Essex Railroad, between Maplewood and Millburn. The sales of May and June 12 continued for five hours, when, owing to the lateness of the hour, they were adjourned till the 1st of October, when the balance of these choice plots will be positively sold
SPLENDID MUSIC WILL BE FURNISHED BY
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT
BAND. LUNCHEON BEFORE
THE SALE.

Special train will leave New-York at 10¾ A. M., from the foot of Christopher and Barclay sts. For maps and passes apply to the auctioneers.

NOTICE.

SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, Aug. 1, 1872.

A sale, by public auction, of timber berths, on the north shore of Lake Huron, and north of French River, will be held at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, at 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October next. The limits to be offered for sale are projected townships, estimated at an area each of thirty-six square miles where the outlines are regular; each township to be put up as one berth and sold as such, and to be offered for sale to the person bidding the highest amount of bonus per square mile therefor; payment for the same to be made on the day of sale, by depositing the amount of purchase to the credit of the Department of Crown Lands, in a bank authorized to receive deposits on account of the Government of Ontario.

All berths sold to be subject to correction with respect to area, under the first clause of the Crown Timber Regulations.

Licenses for Berths sold will be issued subject to the "Crown Timber Regulations" one month after date of sale, and payment of bonus and ground-rent for current season.

No deduction from area sold, allowed for water.

The Department reserves the right to one bid on each Berth; and also the right to grant special licenses to cut fuel on the Berths sold, for the supply of actual settlers.

A map showing the Berths to be disposed of may be seen at the Woods and Forests' Office Department Crown Lands on and after the 15th inst.

R. W. SCOTT, Commissioner.

NOTE.—The area to be offered as Timber Berths is very extensive, embracing all unsold and unlicensed lands of the Crown north of Lake Huron and north of French River, and west of the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, to the eastern boundary of the townships of Aweres and Vancoughnet, extending north from the Indian Reserve, on Lake Nipissing, an estimated distance of twenty-four miles, thence due west to the north-east angle of the township of Vancoughnet.

Maps of the Territory are for sale by Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co., No. 17 King-st. East, Toronto

SALE THIS DAY AT 2 P. M.
WILLIAM TRIST BAILEY, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON.—VALUABLE STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

Mr. S. BAYNOR will offer for sale at auction, on MONDAY, Sept. 30 1872 at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, his very desirable property, situate at West New-Brighton, Staten Island, near the landing, on Richmond Terrace, Shore road and Kill Von Kull River, and on Trinity-place and Bard-street.

Two lots on the shore road, fronting the river, one with the mansion-house and garden, beautifully situated, 42 feet front by 88 feet deep, containing sixteen rooms, with modern improvements and in good order. The other lot has a good barn and other out-buildings on the rear.

Six water lots in front of the above, for business purposes.

Seven lots in the rear, one with a neat cottage.

Maps and further particulars at the office, or of Mr. RAYNOR, No. 117 William-st.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

BY ROWLAND R. HAZARD, Jr.,
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer,
Office, No. 110 Broadway, corner of Pine st.

Will sell at auction,
TUESDAY, OCT. 1, 1872,
at 12 o'clock, on the premises,

the former residence of Gen. John A. Dix, being the northerly part of North Manersing Island, in town of Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., containing about twenty-three acres of land, with extensive front on Long Island Sound and connected with mainland by causeway, together with spacious villa residence, stable, boat-house, and other buildings.

Trains from 27th-st. at 9 and 10 A. M.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., NO. 6 Pine-st., New-York, will sell at auction at 2 P.M., the premises, TUESDAY, Oct. 8, by order of the Orphans' Court of Bergen County, the southern portion of the homestead farm of H. J. Banckerhoff, deceased, situated near Ridgefield Station, on the Northern Railway of New Jersey, nine miles from the New-York City Hall, containing ninty-one acres of land, extending from the Overpeck Creek to within a short distance of the edge of the Palisades, affording a view of great extent and beauty. The property is crossed by the railroad and four public roads. Only twenty-five per cent. cash required. Balance on mortgage for five years.

For particulars apply to the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE. BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT—CENTRAL PARK LOTS, 87TH, 88TH AND 92D sts.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EIGHTY-EIGHTH AND EIGHTY-FIFTH STREETS.—Three lots north side 84th-st., and three lots in rear, on south side of 85th-st., 175 feet east of 9th-av.

NINETY-SECOND STREET.—Four lots south side, 200 feet east of 10th-av.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer.

THE SUPREME COURT SALE OF NO. 18 West 14th-st., 25x90x103.3, will take place on TUESDAY, Oct. 8, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Positively no adjournment. Particulars of R. R. HAZARD, JR., No. 110 Broadway; GRATZ NATHAN, Referee, No. 115 Nassau-st. OAKMAN & PARSONS, plaintiffs' attorneys, No. 56 Wall-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION Originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 60,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET FOR the Winter, or longer, on Madison-av.; also 16th, 17th, 18th, 25th, 23d, 24th, 33d, 49th, 50th sts., and other choice localities.
HENRY OGDEN,
Late Ward & Ogden,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

A COMFORTABLE FURNISHED house, in East 10th-st., near 5th-av., 25 feet front, well adapted for a private family. Will rent for the Winter, or longer, at a very moderate rent.
HENRY OGDEN,
Late Ward & Ogden,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—Brown stone, four story and basement, 25x60, fully and handsomely furnished, including piano and billiard table, situated in 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; leased only to strictly first-class private families for three years if desired; immediate possession. Price $6,000. Address Post-office Box No. 4,687.

FURNISHED HOUSE, ON THE HUDson, thirty minutes from town; heated by steam; gas and all modern improvements; with or without horses; will be rented very cow from now until May next. Address W. J., Post-office Box No. 880.

CITY OF YONKERS.—FURNISHED residences to rent for the Winter months, at very low prices, by WALTER UNDERHILL, Warburton-av., opposite Manor Hall, Yonkers, N. Y.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343.—HOUSE TO LET, handsomely and fully furnished, for the Winter; $800 per month.

TO LET, FURNISHED—PART OF A first-class house on East 71st-st., near Lexington-av. Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 33 West 39th-st. The main house is 25 feet wide, with an addition of three stories, containing kitchen, dining-room, butler's pantry, and a library-room. It has been put in complete order; the painting and decoration is now finishing. It will be rented or leased to a private family for $4,500 per year. Apply to W. H. HUME, architect, No. 127 Clinton-place.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, IN EAST 35TH-st., near Park-av., four-story brown-stone half high-stoop house. (has sub-cellar,) recently painted throughout, and in perfect order.
HENRY OGDEN,
Late Ward & Ogden,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

A.—TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS —A splendid four-story brown-stone high-stoop house on 7th-st., near Madison-av; ready for immediate possession; rent low to a good tenant.
FRANCIS CRESSON,
No. 966 3d-av.

HOLMES BROTHERS, NO. 46 EAST 23d-st.—Unfurnished, near Broadway, No. 16 West 24th-st.; three story, high stoop; contains ten rooms; $2,000.

HOLMES BROTHERS, NO. 46 EAST 23d-st. unfurnished, on 33d-st., near Madison-av., four-story English basement, in very good order, $2,500.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE BUILDing, No. 134 East 41st-st., near Lexington-av., four stories high, 22x122, and 94 feet wide in the rear, adapted to a livery-stable or a factory; price, $35,000, or rent, $3,500 per annum. Apply to COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad-st., or PETER CARTER, No. 330 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE BASEMENT STORE, No. 195 9th-av.; good location for harness, trunk or shoe store; also, store, back room and basement, No. 155 9th-av. The above have water and gas.
D. A. CUSHMAN, 172 9th-av.

OFFICE TO LET.—PART OF A VERY desirable office on Broadway, at the junction of 6th-av, and 34th-st. Apply to
BARNES & RYDER,
No. 1,292 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE for a private family, between 14th and 45th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs. Address W. W. W., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, 1872, at 11 A. M., at the private residence No. 45 West 53d-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in

SHIPPING.

FROM NEW-YORK.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Java....Wednesday, Oct. 2	Perthia...Saturday, Oct. 5
Calabria..Wednesday, Oct. 9	Abyssinia..Saturday, Oct. 19
Russia..Wednesday, Oct. 16	Batavia..Saturday, Oct. 26
Cuba....Wednesday, Oct. 23	Algeria....Saturday, Nov. 2
Scotia...Wednesday, Oct. 30	

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES holding bills of lading for goods per steam-ship CHINA, 21st of September, will please observe that her cargo will be transferred to the RUSSIA, leaving Liverpool 28th of September.
C. G. FRANCKLYN.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, GERMANIC, ATLANTIC,
BRITANNIC.

6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC.....Oct. 5, 7½ A. M.
OCEANIC.....Oct. 12, 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....Oct. 19, 7½ A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
Australia.....Oct. 5	Iowa.....Oct. 9
Columbia.....Oct. 12	Alexandria.....Oct. 16
Europa.....Oct. 19	Britannia.....Oct. 23
Anglia.....Oct. 26	Caledonia.....Oct. 30
India.....Nov. 2	Olympia.....Nov. 6
California.....Nov. 9	Trinacria.....Nov. 13

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Oct. 5
FRANCE.....DARBE.....Saturday, Oct. 19
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT.....Saturday, Nov. 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Oct. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Oct. 5, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Thursday, Oct. 10, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Oct. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Oct. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Oct. 19, 7 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
To London.....80	To London.....30
To Paris.....90	To Paris.....38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

SPAIN, GRACE.....Saturday, Oct. 5, at 7½ A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Saturday, Oct. 12, at 1 P. M.
GREECE, ANDREWS.....Saturday, Oct. 19, at 7½ A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN.....Saturday, Oct. 26, at 1 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE QUEEN, THOMAS.....Wednesday, Oct. 9, at 9½ A. M.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS.....Wednesday, Oct. 23, at 11 A. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $80, currency
Steerage.....$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY

as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Oct. 2, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. PRICE, Oct. 9, at 10½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....Oct. 23, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Oct. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Nov. 6, at 9½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Oct. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Oct. 5, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. —, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., | GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

HERRMANN, Capt. WEIR.....Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Nov. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM.....Dec. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Oct. 3.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS Oct. 10.
MISSOURI, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Oct. 17.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 1 Doane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKET, Tuesday, Oct. 1.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Thursday, Oct. 3.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Oct. 5.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to
BENTLEY D. HASDELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

Entrance on Thomas st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., on the 5th and 20th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Sept. 20.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONOVER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, direct, connecting at Panama with steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, San Pedro and San Diego, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 5th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Sept. 27.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco, Oct. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM THE ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER.....Tuesday, Oct. 8
ARAGON, WESTERN.....Tuesday, Oct. 29

Cabin passage.....$70, currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Oct. 2
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood.....Wed., Oct. 9
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....Wed., Oct. 16
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only)..Tues. Oct. 22

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic, Gulf and West India Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. ——, A. GREENE, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 5 o'clock. Arriving at Al any in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the same steamboat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 244 Broadway, and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, leave Westry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburgh, at reduced rates.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Last passage up, Oct. 5; down, Oct. 7.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 28th...3:30 P. M.	Friday, 27th.....3:30 P. M.
Monday, 30th.....2:30 P. M.	Monday, 30th.....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 1...2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 1.7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 2d...3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 2d...7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 3d.....3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 3d.....7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 5th...9:30 P. M.	Friday, 4th.....8:00 A. M.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3¼ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, Tiown, Nyack, B Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; at 4, DELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Irvington, D. Ferry, T'town, S Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Troy direct.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS KELL leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River at 3, and foot of 33d-st. at 3:15 P. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, AND LITCHFIELD.—The steamer AMERICUS leaves daily from foot of Market-st. at 2:45 and 33d-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MISS H. E. OGDEN,
No. 5 East 31st-st., one door from 5th-av., an elegant suite of rooms, handsomely furnished; also, second floor, parlor, bedrooms, bath, &c.; private tables only; terms reasonable to acceptable parties.

THIRTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-av. and Broadway.—Parlor floor, elegantly and freshly furnished; private table; parlors, dining-room, bedroom and bath-room en suite; also, upper rooms, with private table or without board. For particulars address D. N. O., No. 208 5th-av. References of first respectability.

NO. 70 IRVING-PLACE, GRAMERCY Park.—Extra large rooms, handsomely furnished, second and third floors; house and table first class; large hall rooms for gentlemen; favorable terms.

NINETEENTH-ST., NO. 40 EAST.—Desirable handsomely-furnished rooms, singly or in suite, with first-class board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; house and location unexceptionable; references.

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, second floor of the house No. 133 West 38th-st., third brown stone from Broadway, without board; $20 per week, including gas, piano, &c.; private family; references exchanged.

WITH BOARD—A PARLOR SUITE OF two rooms on first floor; terms reasonable to a permanent party; references given and required. No. 15 West 46th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO A GENtleman and wife, a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom on second floor; references exchanged. No. 32 West 32d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 3.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms and board for a select family of adults wishing first-class accommodations; house occupied by owner.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV., NORTH-WEST corner of 31st-st.—Two suites of rooms, newly and elegantly furnished, with private table; also one suite without. Two large rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST-ST., NEAR BROADway—A private family will let to gentlemen, without board, large front and back rooms on second floor; permanent parties desired; references.

TO FIRST-CLASS PARTIES ONLY.—Desirable rooms with board, every comfort of a refined home, at No. 28 East 20th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 543 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 8th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

NO. 114 EAST 19TH-ST.,
ONE BLOCK FROM CLARENDON HOTEL.

Just opened. House handsomely furnished. Single and large rooms; also, en suite, with board. Elegant location. References.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL.

CORNER OF 21ST-ST. AND BROADWAY.

The above house has been thoroughly renovated and refitted, and is now ready to receive families for the Winter.

For convenience, comfort and location it cannot be excelled.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL.
COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV.,
OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.
American and European Plan.

A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices.
ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, En suite or singly, for families or gentlemen.
LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING BROWN-stone house No 123 West 45th-st., offer a second-story floor now newly, handsomely furnished, and having all the modern appointments complete, with board, to a desirable party without children. The house and table are first-class in every respect. References exchanged.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NOS. 660, 662 and 664 6th-av. (Murray Hill;) table d'hote. This new, elegantly-furnished house, with all the modern improvements, situated in the most healthful part of the City, offers inducements to families and single gentlemen wishing to locate for the Winter.
W. L. FISH.

TWO ELEGANT FLOORS, WITH board; parlor, dining-room four or more sleeping-rooms for an adult family; house first-class; location 5th-av., west side, near 31st-st.; private family. Address Box No. 100 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 543 West 23d-st.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—An elegant parlor floor with or without private table; also room for gentlemen with or without board. House and location first-class.

NO. 19 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—Second floor, newly and elegantly furnished, for one or two gentlemen, in private family, composed of two persons; breakfast if required; references exchanged.

NO. 341 5TH-AV., TWO BLOCKS FROM Barmore's.—Furnished elegantly and entirely new; very desirable apartments for gentlemen, without table; 2nd floor, with connecting rooms, for family, with private table; references.

SECOND-STORY PARLOR AND BEDroom; will be rented en suite or separately, with first-class board, in a private family; house, rooms and location very desirable. Apply at No. 108 West 42d-st.

NO. 119 EAST 17TH-ST.—ENTIRE SECond floor to let to first-class parties, with or without private table; also desirable room for single man; house newly and elegantly furnished; highest references given and required.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board, in an elegant house near 5th-av.; references. Address M. H., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 543 West 23d-st.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NO. 350 WEST, first door from 8th-av.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, for families or single gentleman; table unexceptionable; price moderate; references.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL.
COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV.,
OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.
American and European Plan.

A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices.
ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, En suite or singly, for families or gentlemen.
LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING BROWN-stone house No 123 West 45th-st., offer a second-story floor now newly, handsomely furnished, and having all the modern appointments complete, with board, to a desirable party without children. The house and table are first-class in every respect. References exchanged.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NOS. 660, 662 and 664 6th-av. (Murray Hill;) table d'hote. This new, elegantly-furnished house, with all the modern improvements, situated in the most healthful part of the City, offers inducements to families and single gentlemen wishing to locate for the Winter.
W. L. FISH.

TWO ELEGANT FLOORS, WITH board; parlor, dining-room four or more sleeping-rooms for an adult family; house first-class; location 5th-av., west side, near 31st-st.; private family. Address Box No. 100 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 543 West 23d-st.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—An elegant parlor floor with or without private table; also room for gentlemen with or without board. House and location first-class.

NO. 19 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—Second floor, newly and elegantly furnished, for one or two gentlemen, in private family, composed of two persons; breakfast if required; references exchanged.

NO. 341 5TH-AV., TWO BLOCKS FROM Barmore's.—Furnished elegantly and entirely new; very desirable apartments for gentlemen, without table; 2nd floor, with connecting rooms, for family, with private table; references.

SECOND-STORY PARLOR AND BEDroom; will be rented en suite or separately, with first-class board, in a private family; house, rooms and location very desirable. Apply at No. 108 West 42d-st.

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TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NO. 350 WEST, first door from 8th-av.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, for families or single gentleman; table unexceptionable; price moderate; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR below 24th-st.—Elegantly furnished room on second floor, to rent; also front room and bedroom on third, with or without private table.

NO. 117 EAST 34TH-ST.—A SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, with first-class board; also front-room and hall-room adjoining; Southern exposure.

WEST 14TH-ST., NO. 241.—TWO COMfortable rooms on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Also, two rooms on parlor floor, at a moderate price; large closets.

NO. 12 EAST 17TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Union-square.—Handsomely-furnished suite of three rooms on parlor floor to let, with private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A second floor, with private table; also parlor floor, with public or private table; references required.

NOS. 200 AND 202 WEST 23D-ST.—Entire second floor, together or separate; also, two other rooms; house and board first class.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR floor, also a suite of three well-furnished rooms on second floor, with private table, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th-av.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 325.—Handsomely furnished rooms for families or gentlemen; house and table first-class; reference exchanged.

NO. 5 EAST 30TH-ST.—VERY DESIRable rooms for gentlemen, on third and fourth floors; well furnished; with ample closet-room and bath; a party of gentlemen can be accommodated.

NO. 250 MADISON-AV.—PARLOR FLOOR, with private table, by the year or season; also, three communicating rooms, with board; bath and water on floor.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BEDroom and parlor and two hall rooms to rent, with or without board, to gentlemen only. No. 204 West 23d-st.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with liberal table and home comforts; private table if desired. References exchanged.

NO. 64 WEST 10TH-ST.—TO LET, FOUR comfortably-furnished rooms, bath, &c., on second floor, to gentlemen. Call from 10 to 12 A. M., from 4 to 8 P. M.

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF BROADway and 25th-st.—Suite of desirable rooms; also, single rooms, furnished; desirable in every respect. No. 7 West 25th-st.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST.—ELEGANT suites on the parlor and third and fourth floors; also, single rooms for gentlemen; location and table first-class.

NO. 19 WEST 21ST-ST.—WITH BOARD, three large rooms, connecting, on second floor, with or without private table; also, single rooms; gentlemen only.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FLOOR to let, with private table, to families or gentlemen; also, room for gentleman; references. No. 38 West 19th-st.

NO. 64 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Well-furnished second floor, with first-class table; also third-story front room; in a private family.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 200.—All the rooms in this house newly furnished this Fall; board first-class parties at moderate prices.

NO. 26 WEST 29TH-ST., OPPOSITE the Astor House.—Parlors and two large bedrooms with board to gentlemen and their wives.

NO. 65 WEST 48TH-ST.—TO RENT, with or without board, en suite or singly, very desirable rooms.

NO. 128 EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR Irving-place, second floor; also, two hall bedrooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

A FRONT SECOND-STORY ALCOVE room; also, a single room with board. No. 220 West 48th-st.

WADSWORTH HOUSE, NO. 63 5TH-AV.—The finest suites of rooms in the City; table unsurpassed.

NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let at No. 63 Murray-st.; fire in parlor day and night.

NO. 134 EAST 16TH-ST., (LATE MES. FAULKNER'S.)—To let, with board, a suite of rooms on the third floor; also rooms for gentlemen.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 156 WEST.—One entire third floor to rent, with board; also one large room for two gentlemen. Best of references.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH-ST.—BEAUTIFUL brown-stone house to let furnished; rent, $250 per month.

NO. 156 WEST 11TH-ST.—TO LET, with board, a large front room on second floor; fine location; only a few boarders taken.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST.—HANDSOME parlor floor, with private table, and second floor, five rooms, with board; bath to each.

NO. 141 EAST 39TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished room, with good table, in a small private family. Convenient to cars and stages.

FIFTH-AV., CORNER 19TH-ST., NO. 140.—A private family will let a suite of rooms, entire floor, handsomely furnished; private table.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343—FRONT ROOMS, handsomely furnished, with first-class table and attendance; terms reasonable.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms to let with board en suite or singly; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—A SUITE CONSISTING OF PARlor, large and medium-sized bedrooms, bath, &c., comfortably furnished, with first-class private table, for lady and gentleman, nurse and child two years of age; unexceptionable references required. Address, giving particulars and stating price, which must be low, H. J. R., Post-office Box No. 2,322.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE—A BEAUTIFUL sheet of water, surrounded by wood crowned hills; a delightful Autumn resort; fishing, shooting, and game in abundance. Address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season boarders.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR COUNtry board for the Winter; house has large sunny rooms; furnace, gas and water; references. Address Post-office Box No. 297, Sing Sing, N. Y.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the FALL. Terms moderate.
JAMES G. ROE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AT THE STABLE, REAR OF No. 1 5th-av., the following HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., the owner being about to leave the country: One pair bay horses, 7 and 8 years old, 16 hands and one inch high; well matched; sound and kind; purchased by present owner in August.

One pair brown horses, 6 and 9 years old, 16 hands high; sound and kind.

Handsome three-quarter bred horse, sired by the imported horse Slasher, 7 years old, 16 hands high; sound and kind in all harness; of fine docile disposition; a good stopper; gentle and trustworthy, under saddle and side-saddle; has been used by ladies and children during the past Summer as a saddle-horse and in harness.

A stylish bay horse, 9 years old, 15¼ hands high; sound and kind; an excellent saddle-horse; has been used during the past season by ladies and children, under saddle and side-saddle, and in harness.

Handsome clarence, built to order by Rech, Philadelphia; lined with silk, back brown satin; but little used.

Handsome barouche, built to order by Rech, Philadelphia; lined with brown cloth; in excellent order.

Victoria, on eight springs, built to order by Million & Guiet, Paris; in use three months; is in the latest style.

Coupé, built to order by Million & Guiet, Paris; in use six months; finished in the latest style; pole and shafts.

Four-seated wagon, pole and shafts.

Set double harness by Merry, London; in use four months.

Set barouche harness, by Wood Gibson.

Set double harness, by Adam & Rosset, Paris; used a few months.

Set single harness for coupé, by Adam & Rosset, Paris; used three times.

Set double harness, for wagon.

Two four-in-hand whips, robes, collars, covers, &c.

AUCTION SALE.
THURSDAY, Oct. 3, 1872,
at 11 o'clock A. M.

Horses, Carriages, Harness, Blankets, Robes, &c.

Sales-rooms, Nos. 237, 239 and 241 4th-av., New-York.

Parties wishing to dispose of horses, carriages, &c., can have them sold at public auction or private sale, on the most advantageous terms.

Livery or private stables sold at auction, on owner's premises, when desired.

Sales positive every Thursday.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 543 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE-BLANKETS, FOR CARRIAGE and stable use, lap robes, whips, &c., the best goods in the market at low prices.
DEY BROTHERS,
No. 104 Fulton-st., near William.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DIMENSION STONE REQUIRED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT ST. LOUIS, MO.

O

NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

A THREATENED OUTBREAK.

The Sunday Procession Law—Excitement in the Upper Districts—The Law Fully Enforced.

Quite an excitement was occasioned among the Police force on the reception of a general order from Superintendent Kelso, directing the Captains of the various precincts to call in their reserve force and keep them on duty at the Station-houses ready for immediate service. The reason for this order, and the assembling of the Police, was an alleged determination on the part of the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance to parade through this City despite the fact that the Board of Police had refused them a permit. On Thursday last the application was made for a permit to parade for the purpose of taking part in the ceremonies attendant upon the laying of the corner-stone of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, in Jersey City, and the Board of Police taking the ground that the celebration, not being in this City, did not come within the purview of the law, the permit was denied. The officers of the Alliance renewed the application on Friday, and were again met with a decided refusal. On Saturday night Superintendent Kelso received information that the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance and the Ancient Order of Hibernians would parade, despite the fact that the permits had been refused to each of the above-named associations, and in defiance of the Police authorities. Acting upon this information, Superintendent Kelso ordered the whole Police force on duty, and determined to prevent the threatened violations of the law at all hazards. Awed evidently by the preparations made by the Police force to stop the parade, the orders which had been issued by officers of the associations named above were countermanded at an early hour on Sunday, and no procession was formed. The members of the societies, as they arrived at their places of meeting, were directed to make their way to the Chambers street Ferry, and passed over singly and in groups of two or three to Jersey City, where the procession was formed, and returned the same way. A society came over from Brooklyn to join in the proposed parade, with colors flying and drums beating, but on being informed by the Police of the order disbanding the procession, they separated, and dispensing with music, wended their way to the Pavonia Ferry, and joined in the procession when it was formed on New-Jersey soil.

The day passed off quietly, and the reserve force of the Police was dismissed early in the evening.

The funeral of a member of the Sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., occurred yesterday, and, as permitted by the law, the funeral escort while marching to the ferry was headed by a band of music. A committee called on Superintendent Kelso during the morning and requested permission for music on the return of the escort, but this was positively denied. The escort marched back to the armory without music.

A REMARKABLE SERMON.

What Stephen Pearl Andrews Has to Say About God and the Devil—Some Astonishing Assertions.

Stephen Pearl Andrews was announced to deliver a scientific sermon at Naylor's Academy, corner Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway, yesterday, having "The Devil" as a subject. About forty persons assembled at the hall and listened to a discourse startling in its doctrines. The audience was quite as novel as the theme, and although to the masses the opinions advanced by the speaker would probably seem blasphemous, yet the motley assemblage testified its approbation by frequent applause.

Stephen Pearl Andrews is a man well along in years, with a sharp fox-like expression of features, wears glasses, and keeps on his overcoat while speaking. His voice is poorly modulated and the general effect upon the hearer is that the speaker is not quite convinced of the truth of his utterances and is continually trying to drag in some other authority to bear the onus of his assertions.

He opened with extracts from authors upon Persian philosophy, espousing the doctrines of Zoroaster. After commending them to the consideration of the audience, he elucidated the chief points upon which he founds his belief. He said that language at present is insufficient to properly express the difference between good and evil; that good and evil are only relative terms, but that evil of some kind exists may easily be proved by attaching a thumb-screw to an incredulous person and giving it a couple of twists. Conceding that good and evil are not absolute but relative terms, take "lemonade" to represent everything in the universe. The sugar in the mixture may be regarded as the abstract good, and the acid as the abstract evil; then, with water as neutral, they both combine, and form a pleasing compound. So let Deity represent universal force. Then let God represent the abstract good, and the devil the abstract evil. And the Deity, the two combined will make up the Deity, and one is as much a part of the Deity as the other. The sum of both is Deity, which represents all force, as sugar and acid with water form lemonade.

By exhibiting several sticks outbranching from a common centre, Mr. Andrews attempted to prove that morality is closely allied to geometry, and that, if good overbalances evil, then good will be a monstrosity or evil, but he failed to follow out the line of argument and say whether if evil outbalances good it will resolve itself into overpowering good. Mr. Andrews then announced that there is no God and never can be such thing, as the same principles as are in the devil. This startling announcement was followed by another equally worthy of notice, which was that we are creating God a monstrosity when we take away all of his devilish attributes.

This statement was received with applause, and Mr. Andrews announced as a further result of his theological discoveries that "there would be no God to me, who could not enjoy a joke and laugh at a good humorous story." The auditors realized that Mr. Andrews was working up to the climax, and encouraged him so that he gave vent to the definite announcement that "God is built the same as man, and mentally balanced in a corresponding manner; God hates the devil, and the devil hates God, but the Deity is back of both, and cares nothing for the quarrels of either." He closed with the announcement that he never expected to see the devil, but if by and by it should be his luck to meet him, face to face, he (Mr. Andrews) would clap him on the back and call him a good fellow.

A tall gentleman, with a large cloak about his shoulders and trousers reaching a short distance below his boot-tops, arose, and wished Mr. Andrews to explain certain points of his belief. Mr. Andrews refused to do so, and said he was a despot in the premises, and would refuse to encourage discussion. He would "allow any one, however, to speak if he could indorse his remarks, but would otherwise shut him up forthwith."

A small man, with red hair, then commenced to declaim with energy, but was "shut up" by Stephen Pearl Andrews.

A broad-shouldered, tall gentleman, with sandy hair and large eyes, indorsed the remarks and rulings of Mr. Andrews, and was not interrupted.

Then a medium-sized, poorly-cladlenthusiast, with knee sprung pantaloons and a ragged coat, ventured to say something. He "wanted to ask the question whether it was proper for him to ask a question?"

Before Stephen Pearl Andrews succeeded in comprehending the breadth and depth of this query, another sagacious individual asked whether he "could ask the question whether the last speaker had a right to ask the question whether he could ask a question?"

Stephen Pearl was mute as to the inquiry, but suggested to a friend who had consented to occupy the chair, the propriety of dismissing further discussion by dismissing the audience, and the people all went away.

Burglary in Mercer-Street.

At noon, yesterday, Officer Byrne, of the Eighth Precinct, discovered that some time between Saturday night and yesterday morning the piano-forte warerooms of Messrs. Grovesteen, Fuller & Co., at No. 55 Mercer-street, had been entered by burglars and robbed of a quantity of piano-covers. On investigation it was ascertained that the burglars had entered the unoccupied stable adjoining, and ascended to the roof, which is on a level with the third story window of the piano ware-rooms. A plank was torn from the roof of the stable and laid across from the roof to the window, which was pried open, and the burglars thus gained access to the building. Owing to the absence of the proprietors of the warerooms, it could not be ascertained what goods had been carried off. In the stable were found two bags containing sixteen piano covers, valued at $640, which had been left behind by the burglars.

Important Meeting of the Coach-Drivers —Preparing for a General Strike.

One of the largest and most important meetings of the Coach-drivers' Association was held last night in Constitution Hall, Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue, for the purpose of hearing the reports of the Committee appointed to wait on the stable-owners and see if they would accede to their demands in regard to an advance of wages, and also to hear the reports of the men employed in the stables and determine whether they should proceed on strike on the 1st day of October.

The Chairman read a list of stables in the City, and received a report of the number of coaches run by the different stable-keepers. Reports were received from the Visiting Committee and from the men employed in the stables, nearly all being of a favorable character. Twenty-six stables were announced as being willing to pay the demand from Tuesday next, the 1st of October. After receiving the reports the Chairman stated that they were here to see what action would be taken by the men in regard to the stables which would not yield to the demands of the men. It was then resolved that the men should adhere to the original demand, and those who were out of work when the bosses refused would meet in Constitution Hall on Tuesday morning next, after which the meeting adjourned.

ALLEGED ELECTION FRAUDS.

Astounding Disclosures Concerning Ballot-Box Stuffing in Brooklyn.

Last Winter, Michael J. Weldon was convicted, in the City Court of Brooklyn, on the charge of stuffing ballot-boxes while acting as Inspector and Canvasser of Elections at the election in November, 1871. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term of six months. He served out his term, all the time protesting his innocence of the charge. He now applies to Justice Nelson for a new trial, in the belief that he will be able to vindicate himself against the charge. The application is based upon his own affidavit and that of another person who swears that he was cognizant of the facts. Weldon's affidavit sets forth that he was accompanied to the Penitentiary by Alderman James Dunne, of the Sixth Ward, who assured him that he would be out in two weeks. Some time afterward, Weldon and Thomas McGiff, who was also imprisoned on a similar charge, were informed that they would have to serve out their term. At this, McGiff became communicative on the subject of the frauds, declaring that he could put Alderman Dunne, Paddy Keenan, the Mayor's messenger, and Ex-Deputy Auditor James O'Brien in their places. He said he had served the Democratic Party, and now it was rough that the party should go back on him. He also declared that a system of fraud had been carried on for seven or eight years while he was Inspector, and that there was not a man on the Democratic ticket fairly elected during that time.

The affidavit of John McKenna, in whose store, at No. 55 Atlantic-street, the polling place was held, also set forth in detail the manner in which the stuffing of the ballot-boxes was done. He says that between 12 and 1 o'clock of the night previous to the election Alderman Dunne and Patrick Keenan got him to go with them to his store, where they had previously deposited the ballot-boxes empty. That while there they went into an adjoining room in the store with the boxes, and that afterward placed the boxes in the place where they were to be at the election, each one having at least 500 ballots in it. Afterward McGiff, John J. Campbell, John J. Shandley and Dunne came in. Weldon also came in, but went right out again. McKenna declares his belief that Weldon had nothing whatever to do with the stuffing, and that he makes the affidavit only to vindicate Weldon against the charge for which he believes he has so unjustly suffered.

BROOKLYN'S LATEST MYSTERY.

Suspicion of Murder—The Body of a Man Found with His Skull Crushed In.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the body of a man was found lying in a yard in the rear of a tenement-house at the corner of Willoughby and Navy streets. A wound in the back part of the head, from which blood had flowed profusely, gave rise to a suspicion of foul play. No other marks of violence were visible. The house where it was found is a two-story frame building, old, dirty and densely populated, and the deceased must have either passed through the hallway before or been carried through after death had occurred. The body was conveyed to the Morgue, where it was soon recognized by some among the crowd of visitors as that of Patrick Quinn, a laborer employed at the Navy-yard, and residing at No. 373 Hudson-avenue. On the person of the deceased was found his silver watch, which would seem to dispose of the theory that the murder, if murder it was, was committed for the purpose of robbery. Mrs. McCall, who keeps a small grocery at No. 183 Navy-street, says that at 12 o'clock, midnight, Quinn came to her place intoxicated, and said he was looking for some men with milk. As he was disposed to linger in the store, Mrs. McCall asked a man named Chas. Snyder, who is employed in Lockwood's pork-cutting establishment, South Brooklyn, to put him out. The two men disappeared outside of her door, and she immediately after put up the shutters and closed her place for the night. She saw no more of either of them. Some person at the jail said Quinn had been stoned to death. The ground where the body was found lying was soft, moist earth, so that the wound could not have been received by a fall at that place.

The matter is involved considerable mystery, and the Police are actively engaged in trying to work it out. The deceased leaves a family residing at No. 373 Hudson-avenue.

The Guatemala Exile Friars—Their Arrival in New-York.

The twenty-one friars of the Capuchin or Dominican order, long expected here, arrived yesterday, from Chicago. They are of the band recently expelled from Guatemala by the Provisional Government, who have been for some time sojourning in Milwaukee. Eighteen of the barefooted brotherhood still remain in the Milwaukee monastery, and five of the twenty-one now in this City, who are quartered at the monastery of St. Baptiste, in Thirty-first-street, near Seventh-avenue, will remain at that place; the balance of the twenty-one friars and brothers will shortly sail for France and Spain, where they will take up their abode in monasteries in those countries. The whole party, with the exception of two, dress in civilian garb. One of these exceptions, is Father Ignatius, who wears the coarse brown serge gown of his order, tied around the waist with a rope girdle, from which depends a large ebony crucifix. He is a tall, remarkable-looking gentleman, about seventy years old, and the Padre Senior of the Guatemalan monastry, and with his long white beard, looks like a living copy for some painting by the old masters. Padre Superior, who also retains the dress of his order, is about forty years old, and has the appearance of being a man of intelligence and culture.

The friars are all Spaniards, and with the exception of one of the number who speaks French imperfectly, are ignorant of all languages but Latin and Greek. It is principally by means of the two Americanos that Father Bonaventura, Superior of the Dominicans in this city and the little community of four friars and one brother in Thirty-first-street, are enabled to hold conversational communication with their guests. The exiled Capuchins feel their case to be an especially hard one, and believe the action of the Guatemala Government in seizing the monastery and property of the Jesuit, Capuchin and other orders, and turning the brethren out of the country is to be ascribed to the evil spirit now abroad in opposition to Roman Catholicism." The Capuchins say they were given an hour's notice to leave Guatemala, their monastery was visited by soldiers to see that the order was executed, and they were guarded by the latter to the sea-coast and until they embarked for San Francisco. The Dominicans, unlike the Jesuits, who are rich in the possession of monasteries, convents and colleges, claim to live entirely by mendicancy. Their clothing is of the simplest and coarsest description, and they walk barefooted when at all practicable.

City Mission Work.

"How to save the thousands of churchless ones in this great City," was the subject considered, last evening, at the Thirty-seventh-street M. E. Church, between Second and Third avenues. The conclusion reached was that they could be best reached and saved by means of City missions, and urgent appeals were made to support the Missionary Society. Rev. C. S. Briggs explained the objects of that organization, and Rev. William H. Boole showed that "it would pay" to support it, and related some of his experiences among the poor and outcast of the City. He also said that there was a neglected rich class, among whom he thought missionaries would be sent some time before the millennium. The addresses were listened to with great attention by a large congregation.

Rev. O. B. Frothingham on Landmarks of Progress.

At the forenoon services, yesterday, in Lyric Hall, Rev. O. B. Frothingham preached on the theme, "Landmarks of Progress." He dwelt upon the tendency of man to rest within his own sensations, and the narrowness that tendency begot. Most of the sects had little faith in human nature. If one belonged not to their peculiar sect or clique, did not believe as they did, there was for that one no salvation. The fact that a man was a good churchman raised him in the estimation of these people above the frailties of human nature. These men are wrapt so up within themselves, rest so completely within their own sensations as to be blind to all that is great and good in those around them who are not frequenters of churches. The doctrine of "human depravity," held by so many Christian sects, is the doctrine of despair, and the only true doctrine is the doctrine of progress. Men contain within them all the elements necessary for complete liberation, and each day were advancing toward that end.

A STRANGE STORY.

The Tale of the Bank Notes Forgeries—Unfolding of a Romance in a Swiss Court of Law.

From the London Daily News, Sept. 18.

The famous affair of the diamond necklace has at length found a rival. For dramatic situations, for the variety of characters revealed in it, and for a certain nebulous mystery which even yet enfolds the principal actors and their deeds, we should almost prefer the story of the bank note forgeries, as that has been partially opened up to us in a Swiss Court of Law. The surprising transformations through which the characters pass in this strange history recall the most mysterious scenes in *Wilhelm Meister* or the scarcely more intelligible *coup de théâtre* in the *Comtesse de Rudolstadt*. At first the play opens in a quite idyllic fashion. We have two lovers living together in Yverdon, on the shores of the beautiful Lake of Neuchatel. They live the most exemplary lives; they are quiet and orderly, pay their rent punctually, do not drink, make noises, or otherwise misconduct themselves. The elder of these two is a Polish priest, named Szumowski, a tall man, brown and bearded, whose gray eyes look from under bushy brows at once powerful and mobile. The lady, who is of English origin and called Maria Artist, and who certainly should not have been on so intimate terms with a priest, is a young and fragile creature, pale and suffering, who has an abundance of fair hair, and shelters herself behind a veil. A domiciliary visit ordered by the authorities discovers certain suspicious things in the house tenanted by this amiable couple. Plates of copper, lithographic-stones, printing-machines, bank-notes that look singularly new—all these are in consonance with a certain little window which is constructed so tont a view of the whole street is commanded by it. The plea of the priest and his companion, that they are simple engravers, who are following their occupation on account of an uncle, does not avail. Finally, they confess—they are forgers of bank-notes. They have already been arrested for the same crime, at Sainte-Adresse, in France, but were liberated for want of evidence. They came into Switzerland, where they have been prosecuting their nefarious trade under the orders of a person, passing for their uncle, called Dowmouski Matuzewicz.

The appearance of Matuzewicz on the stage causes the plot to thicken. He is as great an enigma as the Count Albert, who puzzled and fascinated Consuelo. He is a visionary, a political idealist, who has been at deadly war with despotisms and aristocracies. The Russian Government pursued him wherever he went. He was being continually arrested. No sooner was he liberated at Olmütz, where he had been seeking to purchase Austrian arms with which to combat Russian designs, than he fled to Saxony, where he was arrested again, and sent out of the Kingdom. Then he went to Zurich; but even here his refusal to subscribe to the doctrine of Sclavonic unity brought him fresh troubles. Then he was inveigled into going to Berlin and Prague where, oddly enough, his enemies succeeded in compromising him by making him pass forged bank-notes, in entire ignorance of their worthlessness. He was acquitted, however. Then he returned to Switzerland, but he was again thrown into the companionship of forgers, for some of those wicked people had robbed him of a large sum in Prague, and he wanted to see if he could get it back. So far, the "uncle." Szumowski, on the other hand, also represented himself as a political Propagandist, and said he had taken to forgery as a means of revenge upon his political enemies. False bank-notes, said he, are an implement of war; England used them in 1802; Napoleon flooded Russia with them in 1812. As for himself, he forged Russian notes against Russia, and French notes against Bonaparte. It is curious, however, that when Dowmond Matuzewicz, who repeatedly and most kindly visited Szumowski and his companion when in prison, was himself arrested, Austrian and Prussian bank-notes were found on him as well as those of Russia. But while these interesting personages were being secured, the officers of the law were drawing within their net a number of far more striking figures. First of all comes an old man of seventy-three, named Adam Kuberski, who had formerly been a soldier, and was now supposed to be a spy of the Russian Police. Kuberski seems to have given information to the Russian Embassy at Berne of this manufacture of false bank-notes, whereupon he was put in communication with the Russian Consul in Paris, a certain M. Kamenski. This official had been specially intrusted with the duty of looking after these frauds, by which Russia suffers more than any other country in Europe. The second act of the drama ends with Kamenski engaging an agent, named Bourbon, to act in concert with the police spy, Kuberski, and invent between them a plan for entrapping the various criminals who were then playing ducks and drakes with Russian paper currency.

Before the character for this man Bourbon, the Muse of History must hereafter pause in bewilderment. Surely the man, who could even dream of the rôle which he attempted to assume must have been a person of undoubted genius. To begin with, he must have known something of convicts; because he had been, in Brest, condemned to one years' imprisonment; in Toulon, to five years' imprisonment, and, *par contumace*, to ten years' hard labor. This experienced person forthwith made the acquaintance of the forgers, and became the superintendent of all their labors. He gave them models. He assisted them with money. He corrected the proofs of the false notes. In short, he acted as the chief breaker of the law, in order to serve the law. But, at the same time, he was imposing on everybody all round. Himself an agent of police, he warned one of the forgers, by name Malagowski, that the police were on his track and that he might as well disappear. Then he got hold of the plates of the Prussian notes, secreted them and demanded of the Prussian Minister a sum of 27,000 francs for their restitution, failing which the manufacture of spurious thalers would begin anew. Bourbon was a bold man; and not the least curious part of the story is this—that when a French *juge de paix* at last arrested him, a subaltern officer came to the Magistrate and offered him, from M. Kamenski, a sum of 20,000 francs and a decoration, if he would release Bourbon and hand over the other prisoners. This astounding proposal had, for the result, the immediate transmission to M. Kamenski to appear before the Yverdon tribunal. He did not appear, but sent an advocate to take his place; with what result remains to be seen. In the meantime, the strangest figure in all this extraordinary story, the man Bourbon had hanged himself in prison, so that no further revelations are to be expected from him. Malagowski, whom he sought to save, has died of a fatal illness. Szumowski, the tall priest; Maria Artist, his companion; the political visionary, Matuzewicz, and Kuberski, the spy, have just been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, to ten years' deprivation of social rights, and to pay the costs of the case. This trial at Yverdon has been truly described as but the prologue to a great political drama, and the world has just been allowed to see so much of it as to cause it to wish for more.

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Be assured that there will be no "repudiation, not the semblance of it," by the people of South Carolina. The State is full of resources, her population industrious and producing, her staples abundant and valuable, and her revenue equal to the demands of her liabilities. A change in the administration of her Government will prove this. M. E. DELANY.

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Mr. Sift Carl Kapff, who is President of the society in this City for the erection of a monument in this City to Gen. Steuben of revolutionary note, accompanied by sixteen members of the Steuben Society, left the City, last night, for Utica, where they will celebrate the event by a general rehearsal of the songs of Fatherland.

At Colonia Hall, in the Bowery, a meeting of Cologneans was held yesterday, for the purpose of organizing a Carnival Association, for the next carnival season, and a committee appointed to take further action in the matter was composed of Messrs. P. Strauss, A. Demmling and A. Baerendorf.

The vocalists of the Liederkranz Male and Female Chorus resumed their vocal exercises at Liederkranz Hall last night, after the vacation. The singing-school established by the Society for the education of lady vocalists for the ladies' chorus, will be reopened in the course of the present week.

A regular monthly meeting of the centers and delegates of the District of Manhattan Fenian Brotherhood took place yesterday at Demilt Hall. Setting up the financial affairs of the last picnic of the brotherhood formed the business of the day. Over $1,440 have been received, but a majority of the circles have not yet reported. After the brotherhood had adjourned the officers of the Legion of St. Patrick met to make arrangements for a grand ball to take place on the 18th of November.

BROOKLYN.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the hair-dressing shop of Adolph Koizisen, in Withersstreet, near Ewen-street, was damaged by fire to the extent of $300. No insurance.

Mr. J. H. Harbeck, of No. 946 Clermont-avenue, was robbed in a Myrtle-avenue car, yesterday, of a gold watch and chain and a diamond-set locket, all valued at $300.

Yesterday afternoon the residence of Mr. Hobly, No. 172 Fourth-street, was entered by a sneak-thief, who stole a gold watch and two gold chains valued at $172.

LONG ISLAND.

The Long Island Baptist Association will meet at Babylon Oct. 15 inst.

The installation of Rev. W. F. Benedict as the pastor of the East-avenue Baptist Church of Long Island City took place yesterday. Rev. Messrs. Coleman of Jamaica, Pentecost and Hiscock of Brooklyn, Folwell of Williamsburg and Deming of Greenpoint, with others, participated in the exercises.

STATEN ISLAND.

The adjourned meeting for the nomination of a full county Republican ticket will be held at Schwartzkopf's Hotel, Chilton, to-night.

Father Gavazzi preached to a large congregation, yesterday, in the East Seventeenth-street Methodist Church, on "Christ the Resurrection and the Life."

The regular meeting of the Public School Teachers' Association will take place this afternoon. The feature of the meeting will be the installation of the officers elect.

The Circuit Court and Court of Over and Terminer of Richmond County will convene at the village of Richmond Oct. 14, with Grand and Petit Jurors, before Judge Metcalf and an associate Judge and Justices.

On Saturday upwards of 3,000 people visited the annual county fair, at the Club grounds, New Dorp. Owing to unpleasant weather the exhibition was postponed till Tuesday. On Tuesday Horace Greeley is expected to conduct the closing exercises.

The first Congressional Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Congress from Richmond, Suffolk and Queens Counties, will meet at the Town Hall, Jamaica, Long Island, on Oct. 9. The Richmond County delegates to this Convention are Messrs. C. C. Norvell, John Wilde, E. C. Crocheron, E. P. Manee, Cyrus White, Abram C. Wood, R. Cuninffe, W. S. Washburn and R. Schwartzkopf.

Sunday Brawls.

A fight occurred at 3 o'clock yesterday morning at No. 16 Rivington-street between John Smith, of No. 167 Suffolk-street, and Wm. Luske, during which Smith was stabbed by Luske in the arm and back and severely wounded. Smith was attended by Police Surgeon Saville and taken to his home. Luske was arrested and locked up.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning Wm. McCavern, of No. 184 Mott-street, became engaged in an altercation with some unknown persons at the corner of Elizabeth and Hester streets, and during the fight which ensued McCavern was stabbed in the thigh by one of his assailants, all of whom escaped. McCavern was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Nominations for Congress.

The following nominations have recently been made for members of Congress: Eighth District of Kentucky, W. O. Bradley, Republican; Seventh District of Georgia, Col. J. F. Dever, Republican; Sixth District of Wisconsin, Myron P. Lindsley, Democrat; First District of Maryland, Ephraim K. Wilson, Democrat. The Democrats of the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania have split on the nomination for member of Congress. One faction has nominated John B. Storm, the present member, and the other has nominated Charlton Burnett.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS CALENDAR—ALBANY, Sept. 28.—The following is the Commission of Appeals Calendar for Tuesday, Oct. 1: Nos. 492, 494, 495, 247, 309, 328½, 497, 498, 500, 501, 502, 457, 33½, 361, 431. The Court adjourned till Tuesday, Oct. 1, at 10 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Leonard, J. —Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—6, Brink et al. vs. The Republic Fire Insurance Company; 7, Brink et al. vs. Hanover Fire Insurance Company; 8, Brink et al. vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company; 9, Brink et al. vs. Niagara Fire Insurance Company; 40, Deering et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; 43, The People ex rel. McCauley vs. Green, Controller; 47, Meyers vs. Hanford; 58, Dunnum et al. vs. McDonald; 84, Marks et al. vs. Altman; 86, Newberg vs. Frehling; 91, Fitch vs. Cuny et al.; 98, Mowry vs. Collins et al.; 105, Koehler vs. Mannheim; 113, First National Bank of Washington vs. Allen et al.;